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THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE,

We have been favoured by the kindness of a Friend with the two first Fasciculi of the Belfast Literary Society.—We introduce our Third Volume to our readers with an account of manufacturing the Bleaching Materials used in the Province of Ulster, from an account of Linen and Hempen Manufactures, by S. M. Stephenson, M. D. M. B. L. S. which forms the 2d fasciculus of that work.—From the very interesting accounts contained in it of that Manufactory, we shall select some of the most prominent for this Number, and one or two of the following ones; the preference is at present given to that part which treats of Bleaching Materials, because they will in some degree furnish a reply to the enquiries of a Correspondent of ours, at page 317. Ed.

THE METHOD OF MANUFACTURING BLEACHING MATERIALS IN ULSTER.

WHEN this great mechanical apparatus, (erections and engines for bleaching) is constructed at eligible falls of water, and placed in suitable houses, in one of which two boilers with convenient racks and keives are set, the bleaching stuffs or materials are to be provided. The principal are fossil and vegetable alkali, lime, sulphur, soap, acids, pure air and manganese.

The fossil or mineral alkali, when purified and crystallized, is now called sal sodæ; it is called natron when found native, as in Egypt, Syria and India, countries famous for the early manufacture of fine Linen; this, or water impregnated with it, was probably, after pure water, the first bleaching material. Sal sodæ is procured in this country, from almost every kind of sea-weed, as fucus serratus, vesiculosus and nodosus. The last, the knotted fucus, which has long slender stalks, leaves small, bulbs or vesicles in the middle of the stalks, vulgarly called eel-wrack, is most esteemed by our kelp-makers. In the months of June and July, these, and other sea-weeds, growing upon the stones and rocks

of our shores, are cut with hooks; if the weather is very dry and warm, the wrack is laid upon the dry shore, in small heaps, and allowed to continue in them without stirring, till it is fit for burning; if the weather is cold and damp it is spread out to dry, and then gathered into heaps, in which it is allowed to lie till it grows regularly damp; it is then burned in kilns; these are built upon dry hard ground, with square stones, without cement; they are generally fourteen feet long, three feet wide, and eighteen inches high. When the wrack is in a fit state for being burned, a fire is kindled in the bottom of the kiln; the wrack is slowly and regularly added till the kiln is filled with red hot ashes, which generally happens in six or eight hours. About this time bubbles are seen among these ashes; the kiln is then struck, the ashes are briskly stirred, or struck with small iron rakes till they assume the appearance of scoriæ of iron in fusion, more weed is then added, and the same operation repeated till the kiln is entirely full. When cold, the walls are removed, and the kelp is broken into great square blocks for the market. Price, four or five guineas per ton in time of peace; it is dearer in time of war; at present about 15*l.* Men's wages for cutting and burning, 1*l.* 5*s.*; when it is made in distant islands, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Kelp was long esteemed an excellent bleaching material, but when farmers employed labourers to make it by the ton, they soon found, that sand thrown into the burning kiln increased the solidity of the kelp, and added to the weight. The greatest evil arises from the alkali fusing the sand, and forming a frit like that of which green glass bottles are made, which though in some degree soluble in water is not a good bleaching material.

The sal sodæ is found in ashes procured from various kinds of kali, especially from the sal sola vermiculata frutescens foliis ovatis acutis carnosis of Linnæus; named by French writers, kali Hispanicum, because the best is found in Spain, near Alicant, at some distance from the sea. This plant is cultivated, for this purpose, in different countries. It is found in the county of Antrim, at Carnelagh, near Glenarm. Soda is procured from salicornea and chænopodia. The sweet barilha from Alicant, is reckoned the best; but that which we import from Sicily contains the greatest quantity of the sal sodæ, and is most esteemed by soap-boilers.

As mineral alkali is the basis of common salt, it may be decomposed after the method of Mr. Turner in the manner he makes patent yellow;

or of Mr. Kirwan*, by mixing boiling solutions of purified common salt, and of sugar of lead; in this mixture there is an exchange of the acids. The acid of the sea-salt, unites with the lead, and the acid of the sugar of lead unites with the mineral alkali of the salt; by evaporation large pellicles of acetous soda may be obtained; when this is heated in a crucible to redness, the acid inflames, the alkali remains in the crucible; in this process nothing is lost, for the lead may be revived, or turned into a pigment.

The vegetable alkali is obtained more or less by combustion from all vegetables; it remains in the ashes; it is the basis of saltpetre, and of cream of tartar, and is easily obtained by mixing and burning these substances, in the proportion of equal parts, when pure. As this substance is of vast use in many experiments and manufactures, chemists have attempted to determine the quantity which may be procured from different kinds of trees and weeds. The French have determined that the greatest quantity is obtained from horse-chesnut; of weeds, fumatory and wormwood produce most. The vegetable alkali is known by different names, generally taken from the state of purity in which it is, or from the country from which it is sent. As Russia ashes, Dantzic pearl, Cashup, American pot, and American pearl.

The vegetable matter, as weeds, leaves and branches of trees are gathered before they seed, dried and burnt in an open fire; in countries abounding in wood it is burnt for culinary purposes. The ashes are carefully collected and kept dry, till they are lixiviated; this ley is poured off and evaporated in large iron pots, and the heat is continued and increased till the saline matter is melted; when cold, it assumes a great degree of solidity; it is then of a dark gray or brown colour, and is called pot ash; by the French chemists potasse; by some of ours, potassa; by the London college kali, when very pure, salt of wormwood. It is called pearl ashes from the bluish white colour it assumes when treated in the following manner: Potash is put into a reverberatory furnace, the extractive matter which the ley has dissolved, and which has united itself to the alkali is burnt off. In this process it is not allowed to melt: it is constantly stirred, and consequently attracts from the fire carbonic acid to saturation, as much as it is capable of attracting, that is, not less than thirty seven pounds in one hundred pounds of pearl-ashes, adulterations of them with different kinds of salts, as sulphate of pot-ash, are detected by their not dissolving as pearl-ash, in their weight of water.

* Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 3.

As none of these alkalis, even in their white and most beautiful appearance are naturally perfectly pure, and as the alkaline part is that on which we principally depend for bleaching; Tests for discovering the materials, especially the alkali they contain, have been long the objects of the attention of chemists.

As alkaline substances are known to effervesce, when acids are dropped into solutions of them, it was supposed that the alkali was in proportion to the quantity of acid expended during the effervescence; but as this effervescence arises from a fluid which is elastic, when not combined with another substance; and as it is often combined with other substances, which are sometimes combined with alkalis, and as some very good ashes contain very little of this gas; acids used as tests in this way are very uncertain.

As infusions of the blue or purple parts of vegetables, as of violets and leaves of red cabbages, are tests of the prevalence of acid or alkali in a mixture; paper tinged with one or other of these, is used to determine when the acid and alkali of the mixture becomes neutral. If alkali prevails, the paper when dipped into the lixivium changes to green; if acid, it changes to red: the proportional quantity of alkali, was found thus, in equal measures of ley made from equal quantities of different parcels. But as mineral alkali, when pure is capable of taking more acid to saturate it than vegetable alkali of the same degree of purity, this test is uncertain; the former will saturate more acid than the latter, in the proportion of forty-eight to twenty-two, nearly; wherefore if an acid test is used, attention must be paid to the kind of alkali tried, and calculations made agreeable to this proportion. The ashes which require most acid to saturate them are the strongest.

Mr. Kirwan has published, in the before cited paper, an account of an accurate test, consisting of solution of alum.

Alum is composed of sulphuric acid and pure clay; both the mineral and vegetable alkalis take the acid from the clay and precipitate it; but equal quantities of alkalis of different kinds, precipitate unequal quantities of earth of allum; one hundred parts by weight of mere vegetable alkali, precipitate seventy-eight of earth of alum; one hundred parts of mineral alkali, precipitate one hundred and seventy-one of the earth, nearly; nothing remains in the solution capable of dissolving this precipitate. The quantity of the earth of alum, taking into consideration the above qualities or the powers of the mineral and vegetable alkalis to neutralize these certain quantities of acid, and to precipitate

these proportional quantities of alum, becomes a test of the quantity of mere alkali contained in any ley, except leys from mineral and vegetable alkalis mixed.

The method of making the aluminous test. First, Take one pound of powdered alum, washed with cold water; pour on it three or four pounds of boiling water.

Secondly, Take an ounce of the substance to be tried, powder it, and put it into a Florence flask. If it is barilha or pot-ash, add one pound of pure water. If pearl-ash, or any alkali that contains little earthy matter, half a pound; boil for a quarter of an hour; when cool, filter it into another Florence flask.

Thirdly, Gradually pour the solution of alum, hot, into the alkaline solution, also heated, and a precipitation will immediately appear; shake and gradually add the solution of alum till the mixed liquor when clear, turns syrup of violets or paper tinged blue, with litmus or radishes, red; pour the liquor and precipitate on a paper-filter, the precipitate will remain on the filter; gradually pour on this, hot water, till it passes tasteless; when the precipitate is so well dried as not to stick to glass or iron, powder it in the cup in which it is dried; keep it for a quarter of an hour in a heat of from four hundred and seventy to five hundred.

Fourthly, Throw the earth thus dried into a Florence flask, and weigh it, then put about one ounce of spirit of salt into another flask, and place this in the same scale as the earth, and counterbalance both in the opposite scale; then pour the spirit of salt gradually into the flask that contains the earth; when all effervescence is over (if there is any) blow into the flask, and observe what weight must be added to the scale containing the flasks to restore the equilibrium; subtract this weight from that of the earth, the remainder is a weight exactly proportioned to the weight of mere alkali, of that particular species; which is contained in one ounce of the substance examined; or, if a pound is tried in a pound, all besides is superfluous matter.*

* The precipitation of seventy-eight parts of earth of alum by vegetable alkali, denotes as much of this as the precipitation of 170.8 of that earth, by the mineral alkali. Kelps and pot-ashes, as they contain different sorts of alkali, can only be compared together by means of the proportions above indicated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

Some Account of the Forges and Mines in the County of Cumberland.

[Translated from M. Jar's Voyages Metallargiques, Vol. I. p. p. 235—250.]

I. CLIFTON FURNACE.

BETWEEN Cockermouth and Whitehaven is an iron-work named Clifton Furnace, where they make use of nearly the same sort of mineral as at Carron. These are chiefly round stones thrown up upon the sea-shores, which go under the name of *Iron-stone*. This is an old work, established in this place on account of its vicinity to numerous coal-mines.

The company are not in possession of much land; but they have the Royalty to a very great extent. Their right to it was lately disputed, by a very rich individual; but the verdict was in their favour.

The operations are nearly the same as at Carron: except that the furnaces are not so large, and the quality of the coal different. As the coal at Clifton Furnace does not burn so quickly as that at Carron, the iron stone is previously roasted. For this purpose they have furnaces somewhat like lime-kilns, in which they put alternately the iron-stone and the coal, and roast them as long as they please.

The coal is prepared for the use of the furnace in the following manner. The Cumberland coal, it should be observed, is of a harder, more compact, and much more bituminous quality, than that at Carron; and could not be reduced into coaks by the same process. There are two kinds of coal, which produce nearly the same effect; one, which is called *top-coal*, because it is found in the upper part of the bed; the other, which is found below, and called *felling-coal*. These are *coaked* separately.

The operation of coaking is nearly the same as that for charring wood. They make a round place, from ten to twelve feet in diameter, which they fill with large coals, disposed in such a manner as that the air may circulate through the whole heap; the form of which is a cone of about five feet high.

The coal being thus arranged, some lighted coals are put into the upper part; after which they cover the whole with straw, and over

that earth and coal dust, to the thickness of a good inch over the whole surface.

There are always many of these furnaces on fire at once. Two workmen have the charge of the whole; one during the day, the other during the night. Their business is to observe the direction of the wind, and to stop the openings formed by it, which would hurt the operation by consuming the *coaks*. They do not resemble those at Carron, but rather very porous cinders.

With these coaks they run down, in a high furnace, the minerals above mentioned. There are also in this establishment two reverberatory furnaces, in which they melt pig-iron, chiefly brought out of Wales, and cast it into all sorts of small utensils, as pots, &c.

The company do not refine their pig-iron; being unable to make good malleable iron, even though they should refine it with charcoal. A convincing proof of this is, that wherever there are refineries, they use American pigs, which were originally smelted with charcoal.

In a late Volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy there is a very intelligent sketch of the manner of working the coal-mines at Whitehaven, by Dr. Fisher. Perhaps some of your readers may not dislike to compare it with an account of the same mines, as they appeared in 1765, contained in the *Voyages Metallurgiques* of the the late *M. Jars*. I have often been surprized that the whole of this excellent work has not been translated. It would surely be a very acceptable present to our English mineralogists. A few notes respecting the present state of these mines, are added by

Yours, CUMBRIENSIS.

COAL MINES AT WHITEHAVEN.

Whitehaven is a small well built town, on the western coast of England. Its principal trade is in coal, of which there are many mines in and near the town. They all belong to one individual, who possesses the Royalty for an extent of many miles. He causes them to be wrought on his own account, and it is said that they yield him a clear annual revenue of 15,000*l*. From the top of the hill to the deepest works in the mine, are about 120 fathoms. In this depth are reckoned twenty different beds of coal, not more than four of which, however, are workable. They have all their water level course or direction from north

to south; and their inclination or dip is to the west; with a dip of about one fathom in eight or nine.

The first of the workable seams is separated from the second by about 15 fathoms of rock. It is a stony coal, of an inferior quality, from 3 to 4½ feet thick; and is wrought only for the use of the salt-pans.

The second seam is from seven to eight feet thick; it is divided by two different layers of a very hard and blackish earth, called *metal*. It is very vitriolic, and effloresces in the air. The upper layer of *metal* is a foot thick; the lower only four or five inches. Thus this seam is divided into six different beds or strata. The upper coal is called *laying-coal;* the bed of black earth which succeeds, *banne (bannock-metal;)* the coal next below, *top-layer-coal;* the second bed of earth, *quarter-coal-metal;* next the *quarter-coal;* and, lastly, a bed of coal called *bottom-layer-coal.*

These different coals vary little in quality; they are, however, in places more or less stony.* The third bed which is the best, is about twenty fathoms below the second; it is from 7½ to twelve feet thick all good coal, without any mixture of *metal* above 2 inches.

There often happen derangements in the strata; chiefly in their inclination. The rock of the roof, and especially that of the wall, cause the seam to rise or sink all at once. One place is seen, where they are thrown four fathoms perpendicular out of the horizontal line. These derangements are called *hitches,* or *small troubles.* At other times they are much more considerable, since they cut the seams, if not entirely, yet leaving only a small thread, to mark out the course of the seam. The substance of rock, which produces this effect, is called a *dyke.*

The entrance into the mine is by a kind of gallery or level, arched with brick and mortar for the first 15 fathoms; after which we enter into the workings in the first bed of coal. This seam is pursued for

* In the mountains of Alstone Moor in Cumberland, is found another species of coal, named *Crow Coal*: it is without bitumen, but sulphureous. The Germans call it *sulphur-coal.* It is not fit for the forge, but excellent for burning lime, and for apartments, as it maintains its heat a long time, and gives no smoke. There is no bed of this coal sufficiently thick to be worth working regularly: but many persons extract it out of three different beds, for private use, and for burning lime. None of these beds are more than a foot thick.

some time, always descending, and following, the direction of the dip. They next meet with the second seam. These works are extremely extensive, being at least a mile and half from the entrance, always following the dip of the stratum, which is at right angles to its direction. One part of the mine, where they are working every day, is two-thirds of a mile entirely under the sea: but there is no danger, since it is reckoned that the rocks which are between the water and the place where they are working, are more than a 100 fathoms thick.

The method in use for extracting the coal is to follow the seam at right angles to its direction, that is to say, according to its dip. For this purpose the master-miners trace, with white chalk, along the roof, a line which serves as a guide for the workmen. The rule is, commonly to make this excavation fifteen feet broad, that is to say, seven feet and a half on each side of the line. Thus the work is continued, always of the same dimension, every seven fathoms and a half; and at the same distance they cut, to the right and left excavations also of fifteen feet; so that the pillars of coal which are left to support the mine are seven fathoms and a half square. This rule, however, though general in this mine, is observed only in places where the rock which forms the roof is solid, and capable of being supported with props. In this manner they use little wood; and if sometimes there should happen falls, they are not considerable; and always proceed from carelessness in the workmen.

The manner of working the coal is pretty much the same every where: it is excavated in the tenderest places with two pointed picks, till the coal is wrought under, below, and on one side to the distance of about 3 feet; and then with wedges and mallets it is brought down in large pieces.

The workmen have so much for every basket of coal, according to the places where they work. They will earn in nine or ten hours from twenty-pence to two shillings; but their wages are higher in places which are dangerous on account of bad air. Almost all the workmen are paid according to the work done; the lowest wages of those who are not so is a shilling a day.

There are more than one hundred horses employed in this mine; they enter and return every day by the opening mentioned above. These are furnished by a sort of undertakers, at the rate of 2s. 2d. a day for each horse.

Four fire-engines raise the water out of this mine: two are placed upon a pit which is close to the sea-shore; but as the strata incline towards the sea, and it is therefore impossible to sink a pit at the lowest

point in the workings, it becomes necessary to raise these waters up to the fire-engine-pit. For this purpose they collect in reservoirs built of brick and lined with clay, the waters which are found in the higher workings. These are conducted upon a wheel, which, by means of a triple crank, of pullies, and of chains, moves three pumps to raise the waters of one pit; and these run together with those which turn the wheel, to another pit at which is placed a fire-engine. It is also further necessary to raise the waters which are collected in the deepest parts of the mine, where they are at work every day pursuing the dip of the stratum; and they take the following method:

They have made, in several places where the dip is most regular, and the roof most solid, a double waggon way, like those upon the surface, only smaller: the four wheeled carriages which go upon these ways are simply a box made water-tight, and higher behind than before, in proportion to the dip of the strata; so that the upper surface is always horizontal: and it is closed exactly with a lid, that the water may not be lost. It has a valve in the bottom, which is easily opened by a little clack *(fr. varlet)* placed above the lid, in the manner described below.

At the upper end of the waggon-way is a gin, from which, by means of pullies, a strong rope is carried along the middle of each way, supported all along by small wooden rollers. There are two horses in this gin, which draw up the carriages from a distance of 200 fathoms, more or less, according to the situation. At the lower extremity of the road, where the waters collect, a workman is constantly raising them by a common pump, into a large cistern; from which they are conveyed by a cock, into the body of the carriages, when they arrive at the place. When a carriage is filled, the workman blows a horn, the sound of which may be heard at the gin. Then the boy who drives the horses sets them a going, and thus brings up a carriage full of water, while a empty one is descending by the other way. When it is near the place where the valve is to be opened, it meets a piece of wood, which, by the help of a cord, rings a bell placed near the horses, which immediately stop: the boy then leads them gently, and knows the number of steps which they have to make, to arrive at the place where the carriage is to empty itself. Over the reservoir which is to receive the water, there is a small wooden roller, at which when the carriage is arrived, the clack *(varlet)* of the valve meets the rollar, *(fr. see-saws)* which oversets it, and opens the valve: the horses stop, and the carriage goes no further. It is prevented from running back by a forked iron drag; but for greater security, there is a sort of barrier which stops it at this place, and gives notice to the horses, who walk

very slow from the moment that they heard the bell. The boy then goes to the place where the carriag has emptied itself, takes up the iron-drag, and puts it on a hook: he waits till the sound of the horn informs him that the other carriage is full, on which he returns to his horses, drives them in a contrary direction, and brings the loaded carriage up the other waggon-way, while that which has just been emptied descends.

In places where they are working, they have carriages composed of two chests; one for bringing up the water, the other for drawing the coal. There are also some which bring up only coal.

In places where they are working upon the direction or level of the seam, they construct waggon-ways for four-wheeled carriages, (called *trams* at Newcastle-upon-Tyne,) on which they place the baskets. These are drawn to the pit by horses, and thence raised to the surface. All the coal is raised by pits from one bed to the other; for which purpose many gins are erected within the mine. There are also many places where as yet no waggon-ways are made; and here they place the corves upon sledges, which according to the nature of the place, and its distance from the pit, are drawn by men or by horses.

REPLY TO THE HISTORICAL SKETCH OF COMMERCE.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE lately received your Magazine from its commencement to the tenth Number inclusive, and without intending to overvalue your labours, I cannot resist paying you my humble tribute of approbation on the talent and ingenuity you display as Editor, and the variety of information you have already presented to the public. Your undertaking is new, but I trust it will be useful, for such a repository must be of high importance to a commercial nation, as it records not only the present state of our mercantile transactions, but affords an asylum for the valuable communications of the Artist and Manufacturer, who may, through the medium of your miscellany, interchange information, and diffuse knowledge in their respective professions: thus promoting the great concerns of the country as well as their own individual interest.

It is a general accusation against the manufacturing class of society, that they are narrow and selfish, and wish rather to conceal than to disclose their processes, but the number of your correspondents and

* Vide vol. 1, page 1.

their readiness to communicate, proves the fallacy of this illiberal imputation, and now when a proper opportunity is afforded there can be no doubt that mystery and secrecy will be laid aside, and disclosure take place to the honour and credit of that class of citizens.

In your preface to the first Volume you profess your impartiality and say, "We claim the character of liberality, we seek for and love the truth. We should be unworthy the meed of the one, or the enjoyment of the other, did we refuse an open field to the *opposer* of our sentiments." (See page 5.) Encouraged by this candid declaration, I shall take the liberty to advert to some of the papers which have appeared in your Magazine, and the first that occurs in order and of importance are your "Historical Sketches of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Commerce in general, &c." and of "Great Britain in particular." See vol. 1, page 1.

Permit me to say, that your object in these historical sketches appears to be, to prove the great *benefit* of commerce to all nations; but in attempting to establish this truism, you make the following unqualified assertion, "*that all nations have increased in strength and power, or remain weak and abject in proportion as they have encouraged commerce.* (See page 4.) To make this position good, you favour us with an account of the Phenicians and the trade of Tyre, which you say, (page 5) "will sufficiently prove to what a height of glory, grandeur, and riches a nation is capable of attaining by the *sole* resources of commerce." After expatiating, however, on the opulence and splendour of that once celebrated city, and calling in the authority of Isaiah, who said that Tyre is the "queen of cities, of which the merchants are princes, and which has for traders the most illustrious persons of earth," you exclaim, (page 6,) "Such was the ancient Tyre *when she fell under the arms of Nebuchadnezzar,* after a siege of thirteen years." But the Tyrians you say, had retreated to an Island which they strongly fortified, and continued a business so flourishing, that the loss of their city did not destroy either their "empire of the sea or the reputation of their commerce." The next paragraph, however, informs us, that this new city of Tyre, *trusting to her riches and puissance,* dared to resist Alexander the Great, and her temerity drew down upon her the utmost vengeance of the conqueror, by whom *Tyre was entirely destroyed.*" Thus ended the boasted wealth and riches, the opulence and power, the greatness and glory of the commercial city of Tyre.

It is rather unlucky, Mr. Editor, that the Tyrians should have wound up their accounts so unfavourably for themselves, and not a

happy illustration of your position, as your readers may be apt to suspect that *all* nations have *not* increased in strength and power, or remain weak and abject in proportion as they have encouraged commerce: but what is still worse, the Carthaginian traders with all their wealth and riches, shared a fate similar to that of their Tyrian predecessors; and if we approach nearer to our own times and review the famous Hanseatic League, we will find from indubitable authority, that the gains of commerce are not the sinews of the state.

Mr. Oddy ascribes the downfall of the Hanse confederacy to their becoming warlike, and "prefering political importance to wealth obtained by their original modes;" but does not the experience of all history teach us, that no nation can long enjoy the blessing of peace, and commercial states are more exposed to the hostility of their neighbours than others; for the multiplicity of their concerns, the extent of their transactions, and we may add, the restless nature of commerce, which searches in all seas and prevades all countries, must interfere with the policy of foreign nations, or clash with their interests, and irritation arises which frequently terminates in open war. It is probable that no system of policy, however wise or moderate, could have prevented the wars in which the Hanseatic League were involved; but we are sure that most of them were undertaken in defence of their trade, or to repel the encroachments of their neighbours, whose envy and jealousy were excited by the showy but unstable wealth of these cities; and their fate like that of Tyre and Carthage affords a convincing proof that something more substantial than commerce is requisite to maintain the independence of any nation.

It is not my intention to depreciate the value of commerce, but only to give it its due station, that we who are called a "nation of shopkeepers" by our enemies, may know our real resources, and where to place our confidence; for were we to adopt your premises and conclusions, and to reason from analogy, or to rest on the extent and magnitude of our trade alone, the comparison between this island and the commercial states of antiquity, we may justly dread the threats of Napoleon, and tremble for the duration of our empire. But fortunately the similitude applies only so far as we are commercial; for Tyre and Carthage, in every other respect, were in circumstances totally different from ours, as they were denied an extensive and productive territory; and they could boast of nothing but their ships, their warehouses, and merchandise, while we can add to these, the vast resources of our agricultural industry. The combination of agriculture,

manufacture, and commerce is the true cause of the greatness, the opulence, and the power of Britain; it ought therefore to be the policy of the rulers of this country to guard the progress of these great branches with the same fostering care and protection, to encourage each without depressing the other, and to watch their reciprocal bearings, connexion, and affinity, that the general interest may be promoted, and the resources of Britain consolidated into a mass of strength and energy adequate or superior to the power of her enemies.

It is scarcely to be expected that any state whatever, can enjoy undisturbed commerce for a length of time, or that it can avoid falling a victim to the avarice, envy or rapacity of its neighbours, unless it be in a situation to maintain its rights; for notwithstanding the law of nations, the faith of treaties, and the sanctity of regal compacts, yet these we find, are but feeble barriers against force and the turbulent passions of men; for the arm of power, supported by military skill, has ever decided the destinies of empires; and justice, humanity and truth cannot shield the weak from the aggressions of the strong. This was exactly the case with the Phenicians, the Carthaginians and others, for they were possessed of no resource but that which arose from commerce, and it was to be seen only in their elegant palaces, their splendid dresses, and luxurious banquets. They wanted a hardy peasantry to defend them from the inroads of less wealthy nations, they wanted the real sinews of power, for their whole exertions were directed to the attainment of the refinements of life rather than to the productions of the earth, and their territory was limited to the walls of a city, the inhabitants of which, had to draw their precarious support from others by means of their trade. War must be ruinous to such states, as it impedes commerce, on which hinges their very existence. With resources so limited, it is not to be wondered that Tyre should fall before the hero of Macedon, or Carthage before Rome. The Scipios knew well where Carthage was vulnerable, and they carried the war to the gates of their city—it was there she received, and was unable to withstand the blow—it was there that her gold and her glittering toys were unavailing.

It is different with Britain, indeed there is no parallel, for her people possess a highly fertile country, which is capable of maintaining great armies, and affording all the necessary supplies for war; but it is too common to ascribe her prosperity solely to her commerce, entirely overlooking or not properly appreciating the value of her agricultural industry. This delusion in some measure proceeds from a miscon-

ception of the nature and consequences of foreign trade, arising principally from a comparison of the amount of the nominal price of our export and import commodities. In the statement with which you have favoured us of our exports and imports for the year 1805, (page 18) you make the former to be 36,608,954*l.* and the latter 29,177,592*l.* thus presenting us with a balance of 7,431,362*l.* which strange to be told, is generally deemed profit, at least Mr. Pitt held such language, and no man ventured to contradict him; but even with this sum of 7,431,362*l.* you are not satisfied, for you plainly tell us, that from the *best* authorities the *profit* on commerce is supposed to be ten millions and a half annually. See page 23.

To determine this question, it is only necessary to state it as it really stands, and the conclusion will be obvious. The most fastidious of our political calculators will surely allow that our exports are our disposable produce, or what is the same thing, the commodities we can spare after supplying our consumption at home, and that our imports are the return we receive to fill up the vacuity occasioned by export, or in other terms, the commodities of foreign growth we require to gratify our real or imaginary wants; it therefore follows, that if we export more than we import, we are giving away the excess for nothing, and our consumption must be diminished, because the whole we receive is not adequate to the whole we give. It is curious that it should be supposed that we export goods to a greater value than we import; but it is astonishing, that this supposed difference should be estimated as profit, especially as the reverse is more natural. The transactions between nations are in no respect different from the dealings of individuals, yet it would be difficult to convince a London merchant that he would become rich by sending out of his warehouse a thousand pounds value of goods, and only receiving eight hundred pounds worth in return.

It must be extremely difficult to establish any data for ascertaining the profit on commerce, as the advantages derived from it are blended with the produce of our land and manufactures; and the whole form an aggregate, that constitutes the wealth of Britain. It is not easy to separate objects so intimately connected; but when we allow that commerce by the intercourse it induces, contributes to civilize mankind, and to diffuse knowledge, with all those refinements which spring from human ingenuity, we raise its value higher in the scale of importance, than the rigid calculator who estimates its benefits by pounds, shillings, and pence. But whatever may be the profit on foreign commerce, its fleeting and precarious nature greatly diminishes its

value to any nation, and in no respect, can it rise to a comparison with agriculture or internal trade, for the protection of commerce, is maritime power, or naval superiority, which again depends on many contingent circumstances often beyond the controul of the most watchful precaution, and within our own times, we have seen the commerce of France, of Spain, and of Holland, annihilated by the bravery of British seamen. On the other hand, the empire of China is a happy illustration of the stability of the beneficial effects which result from internal industry, for her exports and imports are trifling and unimportant when compared with her immense wealth and numerous population ; and yet her prosperity has already continued for a period of ages more remote than the records of Europe.

Allow me to observe, that there is nothing of more importance to any country than a clear and distinct acquaintance with its own resources, as it enables the government and people to pursue those objects which conduce to their prosperity and happiness ; it is therefore our duty, on all occasions, to inculcate true principles, how disagreeable soever they may be to the selfish and interested, and it is only by fair and free discussion that we can ever arrive at just conclusions; but to question generally received opinions is always an ungracious task, as the inquirer has to contend not only with the subtilty of argument, but with the passions and prejudices of men. It would therefore be no easy matter to convince the great and respectable body of merchants in these kingdoms, that commerce is only of secondary importance to Britain, and that her wealth and power are principally derived from the fertility of her soil, which is the basis of all her greatness, and the only sure foundation on which an empire can be raised.

By referring to the history of nations, the faithful records of all ages, will present us with some indisputable truths, and there is nothing more certain than that commercial states have always been ephemeral or their greatness fleeting, and their splendor momentary ; for commerce is easily removed, it is floating property that can be transplanted to any country, and the conqueror has generally carried it to his own, or established it on some favoured spot. But it is otherwise with agricultural improvement and the produce of the earth, for the warrior always respects it, as he is dependent upon it for supplying his armies, and enabling him to make new conquests. He must desolate an agricultural country by fire and sword, and the extirpation of the people, or it will still continue great and flourishing; but it has oftener happened that the conqueror has assimilated with such a

country, as in the case of the Tartars and Chinese, and how often have the Netherlands been overrun by hostile armies, yet they are still a prosperous country, by means of the fertility of the soil and the industry of the people. The improvement of the land, and internal industry may therefore be held pre-eminent to foreign commerce and the other pursuits of mankind; and *that* nation must be great and powerful which directs its exertions to such objects.

It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to advert to every paper in your miscellany, but with your indulgence, I shall at some after time, attend to Mr. Graham's "Essay on Commerce," and the "Letters on Corporations," and with best wishes for the success of your Magazine, I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Kincardineshire, 24th May, 1809. W. T.

MANUFACTURE OF VERDIGREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Bristol, 5th June,* 1809.

YOUR Correspondent, N. in his letter, page 492, of your Magazine, wishes to be informed the regular process of manufacturing verdigrease. If you are not in possession of a better account than the annexed, which is extracted from Phillip Thicknesse's journey through France, &c. 4th edition, your inserting it in the Tradesman, may gratify several of your readers.

Your's, respectfully,

J. D. E.

Verdigrease is a salt formed by the union of the vegetable acid with copper. The method of manufacturing it, as practised at Montpellier, is as follows. The stalks of grapes, after the fruit has been plucked off, are dried in the sun, and are then put into a tub; some of the poor wines of this country are poured upon them, and a portion of common salt is added; the tub with the aforementioned ingredients, is put into a cellar, which is of a temperature favourable to fermentation. Its temperature is probably never under forty degrees of Fahrenheit, and always much short of seventy: but I was not allowed to try it with my thermometer. The fermentation is generally kept up eight or ten days, and when the stalks are thoroughly soaked, and have imbibed a considerable part of the spirit and acid produced

by the fermentation, the vinegar at the bottom of the tub is thrown away, and thin plates of copper are placed between the stalks, and allowed to remain there thirty or forty days. The moisture now distils from the stalks upon the plates, which are rendered more liable to be corroded by the acid by being previously put into fire, and in some degree calcined. At the end of thirty or forty days, the plates are taken out and placed upon stands, to favour the thorough formation of the salts upon their surface. When the crystallization is perfect, and the salts pretty dry, they are scraped off and laid together in an heap; but they are afterwards frequently spread out and exposed in dry weather to preserve them.

Verdigrease costs at Montpellier, about twelve sols per pound to make, and is sold for about nineteen.

The great secret of this manufactory, is, to keep the cellars of such a temperature, as to enable the fermentative process to go on; that the stalks of the grapes may imbibe the spirit and acid produced by it. It is well known that no temperature is more favourable to fermentation than that from forty to seventy degrees of Fahrenheit. The reason why this manufacture is confined almost entirely to this country, seems owing to the mildness of the climate; but that it should be limited to the town of Montpellier, seems more properly to be ascribed to the manner of building their cellars, which by their depth and closeness, are equally secured from the penetrating cold winds of winter, and the intense heat of summer. Their temperature, I should imagine, can vary but little, and probably rarely sinks beneath forty, and perhaps may not ever pass fifty degrees.*

If in Germany, or England, we could obviate the severity of our winters, which perhaps might be done by the manner of building our cellars; we might make verdigrease with the Rhenish, as well as they do at Montpellier, with the wines of Languedoc.

ON THE BANKRUPT LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *May 15th*, 1809.

CONSIDERING your Magazine as a valuable medium by which many useful communications can be made to benefit our fellow

* Cellars may be constantly kept at any temperature required, by means of stoves and flues. J. D. E.

creatures, I beg leave to introduce myself as a humble Correspondent upon the subject of insolvent debtors, one that has occupied the attention of the most able in this country, and which at this period is important on account of another insolvent act intended to be passed during this sessions of parliament. I have to solicit your excuse for its great length, but as it affects the welfare of so many persons, an abridgment would have concealed many essential points, requisite for the amendment of these acts, or rather to induce a total abrogation of them for the adoption of a better legislative mode to regulate the law between Dr. and Cr.

In all cases of mixed interests, it requires great caution and consideration to frame a decision, which shall be equitable and consequently satisfactory, the cause of all disputes, the origin and nature of every claim should be well examined and adjusted upon those principles of rectitude which are as unerring as possible, when applied to a multitude of cases that become subject to any general law, and which unavoidably in some instances grow beyond the reach of its provisions, however wisely made.

In a commercial country, the law between Dr. and Cr. is of a magnitude that comprises the very ground work of *public credit*, upon which rests every lesser compact, and if the base be not firm and well secured, all the inferior regulations of mutual commerce must fail, and in their destruction involve the entire interests of a whole nation.

In every age, in every country, good and bad men will be found in all classes of society; the end of every wise and just government is to secure the lives, property, and happiness of its individuals, and so far as these material points are accomplished in the same proportion is the perfection of the state.

That law is not only defective, but unjust, which does not discriminate, and whilst it gives relief to a certain number of unfortunate persons, oppresses in a similar degree an equal number of others. Such is the case respecting insolvent acts; the motive or principle of their origin so far from being objected to, is one which cannot be too highly appreciated, any act of humanity is to be valued upon its principle; however it may err in its application, amidst an extensive population, a great diversity of characters will exist, and in commercial countries this is heightened by a continual intercourse and traffic with foreign nations.

In the inferior orders of society, many are too indolent or inactive to seek industry as a source of prosperity, and through a vivacious

imagination, aptitude of capacity and manners and a want of principle, practise many ingenious inventions for their subsistence, and too commonly these arts are rendered abominable by delusion, fraud, and cunning.

In the case of obtaining credit, where there is no property or means to induce its allowance, recourse is had to those *false pretences* which are necessary to succeed, and when evasion and trick no longer avail, the law at length finds its due operation, and the offender is imprisoned, as the only recompence the *law* can give under such circumstances. The property which has been consumed or lost cannot be restored; the industrious tradesman whose exertions and assiduity were exercised to gain a little competence for the support of his family, becomes the devoted object of duplicity and dissimulation beyond the bars of a prison. On the other hand many are the individuals who possess virtuous qualifications, but through a variety of indiscretions become likewise subject to the law and a deprivation of liberty; some whose property has been entangled in law suits, and so injured or reduced as not to leave sufficient means for the payment of every debt: unforseen losses, casualties, sickness, and other concomitant circumstances lead to the same result.

In this revision of incidents, of characters and circumstances depends the equity of the law, to apply a suitable relief where it is required to distinguish between crime and misfortune. This is the grand palladium sought for, and if it cannot be completely encompassed, yet it may be so nearly approached, as to produce the most happy benefits to the country. The subject may be considered under three divisions: the preservation of the law of the land, the punishment of the evil doer, and relief to distressed integrity.

The suspension of any essential established law is a trespass on the subject's right, an invasion of his privileges, and a breach of public covenant, dangerous as it is fraught with injury, dangerous as an example infusing distrust, by debarring the individual from his fair expectation and redress through a violation of that sacred establishment which governs and upholds public society, the corner stone of our common security.

Every fundamental law ought to be solid and unchangeable; every subordinate regulation may be removed or altered without detriment as an appendage to the structure, but the base should never be touched; any law therefore, which shall assume the right of the individual and execute that discretion or privilege which exclusively belongs to him, commits an evident trespass on his right. But I will grant, if there be

no injury offered to his interests, and the law only interposes as a barrier to the undue exercise of over-irritated feelings, often stretched to the utmost malice and resentment, it will be a wise mediation of the legislature. Individual wrongs are always better adjusted under the cool and temperate deliberation of the law, which constantly preserving a becoming security and indemnification to the injured, will likewise in its compassionate review consider misconduct or misfortune exempt from that rigour which it inflicts on those whose guilt has been occasioned by aggravation and injustice.

The mode resorted to, of imprisoning those who do not possess the means of paying their debts, without being culpable for the cause, and are willing to offer every reparation in their power, and forcing them to become the associates of those they abhor, is an act of unexampled cruelty. Promiscuous confinement in extensive prisons, is an evil so pernicious both to the unfortunate individuals and society at large, by the destruction of morals, subversion of principles, and encouragement to the growth of every incipient vice, that it is impossible to calculate the extent of this aggravating mischief. Many through an early remedy or assistance in their embarrassments, might have been relieved from these distressing scenes of guilt, and by a proper admonition in the first stage of imprudence restored to that society which they unintentionally injured. How many in the course of years, would, through an amendment of this mistaken severity, be prevented from sinking deeper into those vices which such scenes of wretchedness unavoidably contract? The steps of falling virtue grow more steep and rapid as they descend, every fresh one still further unrobes the mind of its purity and robs the heart of its peace; the weight of guilt so swiftly increases, that recovery grows hopeless under the pressure of remorse and despair, crimsons every vice in a deeper hue, till agonizing death ends this scene of misery!

The evils proceeding from this imperfect law are really interwoven with the security, peace, and happiness of society, and therefore demands the study of the learned, the consideration of the wisest, and the advice of the most intelligent. To point out the defects and suggest a remedy, is the task I proceed to encounter, not without a full impression of my inability to execute it.

The objection against the present insolvent acts, consist chiefly of three points, namely, The insufficient publicity of the debtor's surrender, by which the creditor is deprived of sharing his effects or objecting to his release. 2dly, The useless ess and injustice of any

stipulated sum. And, 3dly, The absurdity of that clause as respects the insolvent's future property.

It is provided, that every debtor shall have been imprisoned previous to a certain specified time, to preclude those who *(very naturally)* surrender themselves upon the contemplation of an insolvent act, to take the benefit of it; that he shall publish his intent of so doing by three notices in the London Gazette, stating his two last places of abode, and a schedule of all his effects, to be delivered upon oath to the goaler, which are distributed as far as they will go, to pay those debts for which the prisoner is *detained*, such not exceeding 1500*l.* and he is prohibited the benefit of the immediate act if he has taken the benefit of any prior one within five years; his future estate being liable for all residue due to the creditors.

Now the notice of a debtor's surrender in the Gazette is next to nothing, few persons ever peruse them, as the material part of their contents is inserted in the public papers, the chance of the creditor seeing the identical gazette which may contain the name of any person who was his debtor is almost a miracle, and if his debtor has surrendered beyond the bills of mortality, it would be impossible. If therefore the creditor is ignorant of the confinement of his debtor, how can he lodge a detainer? The sums for which the insolvent is confined may not be one-tenth part of the *whole* of his debts, and if the detainers do not exceed 1500*l.* he may be released from as many thousands and more, by the payment or compromise of a few pounds, for which he is under detention; it may be said that the remedy still exists against his future estate, (if he have one). But what future estate has an errand swindler? Where to be found, and how proved?

The act contains a clause to preclude all those from taking the benefit of it if they have committed fraud; but how fine is the law drawn, how many interpretations and escapes does it allow? There is nothing fixed or positive; how often do the most gross acts of deceit escape the hand of justice? Facts which make the judge blush for the weakness and futility of those puny records, which we are taught to believe convey the power with the proof of guilt. What imperfect limitations are the boundaries of the law! The guilty and innocent are alike confined and liberated, but is it consistent? Is it just to deprive the unfortunate person of his release, because his debts should only exceed the stipulated sum? Are there then *limits* to misfortune? Are losses confined? And should mercy be withheld from the greatest victim?

The clause that subjects the future property to the residue of the creditors claims, sums up the weakness and injustice of the insolvent act; how is the creditor secured, and how open to injury the debtor? Where there is no principle, there are too many means to debar the creditor of his right; evasion and artifice when necessary to support soon unfold their manifold devices under study and practice. The honest debtor who has recently yielded his last property to be divided among his creditors, commences again the world, through the help of a few worthy friends—few and scarce indeed! (for adversity often robs us even of the solace of friendship in our affliction.) Scarce has the furrow worn from his brow, than he his subject to the demand of the first impatient and obdurate creditor, who seizes upon his goods for the full satisfaction of his debt, and what remedy can be had? It is his future estate, it is subject to the outstanding demand, the first creditor sweeps the stakes, and the rest share not a shilling; what then is the condition of the unfortunate individual? Can he have the courage, can he have the heart to another effort, and still open to the same hardship? Impossible, the rapacity of one has robbed the rest, has occasioned a good intent to be destroyed, and doomed that mind to exile or despair, which sought its deliverance from misfortune through industry and exertion—the meritorious pledges of an honest heart.

If such then be the nature and substance of insolvent acts, where are the remedies? I proceed to declare them. I think it will be allowed that the three principal objections I have stated form the most evident proof of imperfection (to say the least) of insolvent acts. The first amendment should compel the insolvent to deliver, with the schedule of his effects, a true and complete list of *all* his creditors to the best of his knowledge and belief, on oath; which creditors should be informed by a written notice by the goaler, through the vestry clerk of the parish, where such creditors reside, and a copy thereof affixed to the church door of such parish for 21 days; after which, a return should be made by the vestry clerk to the goaler, specifying any circumstances that are necessary, as in the case of death or removal.

The same notices given in the gazette, should likewise be inserted in three principal morning papers. No specified sum should be nominated as a limit to the insolvent's discharge, and when the future estate is rendered liable for any deficiency, the insolvent at the time of his release should be entitled (except in cases of fraud or perjury) to a protection, including his person and property, to be renewed annually,

which should preclude any recovery on the future estate, for the payment of the residue of such past debts, without the adjudication of the court of sessions, which I propose to establish under the direction of a certain number of commissioners (annually elective) empowered to hold so many fixed meetings every year, at the capital of every county, by circuits similar to our judges, for investigating insolvents affairs; remanding, discharging, or punishing the same.

Every insolvent upon his discharge, shall engage to give notice to the vestry clerk of his parish, to be transmitted to the goaler, for the information and benefit of every creditor. On his becoming enabled to render a dividend of one-eighth, or *2s. 6d.* in the pound or for any greater dividend in his power, (until the whole debts be rescinded), and if he shall fail so doing, his protection shall cease; nor again renewed, but on the attestation of the minister and church-wardens of the parish, of the said insolvent's incapacity to make any liquidation to his debts, without injury or manifest danger to his interests.

Any creditor or other reputable person, on adducing sufficient proof of his debtor's capability to render a dividend, shall summon him before the next court of sessions for examination; and in case of any apprehension of removal or embezzlement of the debtor's effects, upon such being properly proved before any magistrate, an attachment shall lie against them till the next court is held, which shall act accordingly.

Any debtor quitting the country without having fully discharged all residues, shall be outlawed; or if he attempt to escape from, or defraud, or deceive his creditors, subject to transportation.

In all doubtful or extreme cases, the debtor shall give bail for appearance to his creditors if required. No person who has pleaded the statute of limitation to any fair and just debt, shall be eligible to the benefit of the insolvent act; nor any debtor who is under residue, entitled to plead the statute in any shape, or to any person. Poundage may be levied out of the debtor's effects, beyond a certain dividend, towards a fund for paying in part the expence of this new establishment, framed with a view to relieve the honest insolvent, and for the better security of commercial credit, by an equal and impartial distribution of justice.

SYPHAX.

STATE OF THE WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR valuable publication, the Tradesman's Magazine, Number 11, page 439, gives to the public, the state of the woollen manufacture, from the 25th of March, 1808, to the 25th March, 1809; by inserting the following remarks on the same, you will oblige a subscriber and a manufacturer.

The statement only alludes to the west riding of the county of York, and is made out yearly, by the officers appointed under the stamp act; it is perfectly right both in the number of pi ces and yards of cloth manufactured; but at the same time, in order that the wool grower, the speculator, the stapler, the manufacturer, and the merchant may not be led into an error, a little explanation may be of service to them.

The increase in yards of cloth last year was 6581, but at the same time the decrease in the consumption of wool has been upwards of 3100 packs in the district where the statement was made; for it must be observed, that there has been within the last year an increase in the manufacture of pelisse and ladies' cloths, whereby 1,500,000 yards, and upwards have been made of the same weight of wool, that the year before only made 750,000 yards of common milled cloth, (for which the woollen manufacturers return the fair inhabitants of the United Kingdom their grateful acknowledgments.) Your further observation is true, so far as it says more woollens have been sold by the manufacturer last year; but whether or not they have been exported, that I will leave to them that are better informed, and shall only observe, that the stock on hand was principally sold from Dec. 1808 to March 1809.

Besides the west riding of York, there are a few manufactured in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and Derbyshire, which lie adjoining to York, and perhaps may be to the number of about 20,000 pieces in a year, and with little variation for some years pas .

I shall esteem it a favour, if some of your correspondents will favour me with a statement of the woollen manufacture in the counties of Wilts, Gloucester, Somerset, and places adjacent thereto.

I am, &c. &c.

Stayley, May 17th, 1809. A CONSTANT READER.

RIGHTS OF THE LONDON FREEMEN IN OTHER BRITISH PORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE often attempted to find out the liberties of the freemen of the city of London, in the ports and harbours of other corporate towns, and I observe that many enquiries, which have been inserted in your Magazine, have also been answered, I must beg a place for the present one. Should it turn out that we have privileges and rights, which are unclaimed or even unknown to the majority, (the declaration of these rights passing over our ears when read like words of course,) and that these privileges should be revived and reclaimed through your Magazine, it will intitle you to the thanks and the peculiar support of your fellow citizens: it is your duty, sir, to join me in soliciting information on the subject.

Your's, &c. &c.

London, May 28th, 1809. O.

THE MERCHANT, No. I.

INTRODUCTION.

MR. EDITOR,

I AM one of your readers, who some thirty years since (as well as my father before me,) was contented with the appellation of a plain tradesman, which according to the new school, must now be nothing less forsooth than a merchant. Having entered into business early in life, after serving the usual city apprenticeship of seven years, I continued the term of three more apprenticeships, with as close an application to trade and business in this great emporium of the world as health would permit; at the end of this period of 28 years, besides bringing up a family, I had managed sufficient to be able to retire from the care and labour of business myself, leaving those to follow, not only the example, but the means of doing the same, by dividing my stock and business between my two eldest sons; since this period, I have constantly resided in the country, as it was termed, when first I took

up my residence at Hampstead, where I have ever since had a watchful eye upon trade and business, although not immediately engaged therein.

I am thus particular in giving a brief account of myself by way of introduction to the reader, not only to shew my plea for their patience, but to satisfy that propensity all classes of readers have for curiosity, Who is the writer? What is he? and where has he been? If I am too concise to answer all these at once, I promise they shall be forthcoming in suitable time and place. Amongst your extensive class of readers, many who are engaged in the active pursuits of trade and commerce, will find little time or inclination to writing, at least amongst what I may term, the rising generation of tradesmen, and it can only be expected from those situated like myself, and independent of its toil.

Naturally of a strong constitution, although born and educated within the sound of Bow, I as regularly attend daily that spot where the Gresham grasshopper may be reckoned the mercantile compass for pointing out traffic and communication with every part of the habitable globe, as I did fifty years since; and should I, for a week, through any fatality, be deprived of my customary lounge at the Chapter, or the Stock Exchange, I should be convinced in my own opinion that I was called upon to balance the general account.

Thus familiar with trade and business, without the care and anxiety of its concerns, I am able at my return to my cottage, after an afternoon's nap, to ruminate not on the *political*, but the *mercantile* state of affairs, comparing the present with times past, and drawing conclusions therefrom, both possible and probable.

From my extensive connexion and acquaintance, it may naturally be concluded, that a select few may be deemed friends, and of this class, in the true acceptation of the word, are three, who from a similarity of habit and manners, form a social party, that has now subsisted nearly twenty years. In short, we have formed that band of union, which may almost be termed one family, having for the last fourteen years taken our Sunday's dinners alternately with each other, and in the week we mostly meet daily at the coffee house or on Change.

At one of our late meetings, after the usual discussion of the trade, business, and news of the preceding week, the subject of the Commercial and Tradesman's Magazine occupied no small share of the evening, it having been taken in for the joint benefit of our small society from its commencement. A work of this kind being *open to*

all parties and influenced by none, so far as is applicable to the intent of diffusing both instruction and amusement to that numerous class of readers, the trading community of Great Britain, will admit of greater scope for diversity of matter, than perhaps any other periodical work of the kind; and our discussion turned to the theory and practice of trade and manufacture; after a variety of arguments to prove the fallacy in many instances of systems of theory when combined with practice, we unanimously agreed that theory is the civilization of trade and commerce, and may be considered as the mind is to the body, when both are properly combined, forming a perfect whole. For the combination of these essentials, there is requisite a medium, and for this we are indebted to the invention or improvement of printing, introduced by Caxton, a mercer, 400 years since. Observing that your contributors (although the generality of tradesmen and manufacturers are not writers, if they are readers,) already furnish very extensively as relative to trade and commerce, which must be naturally dry reading, however edifying, it struck us forcibly that a contribution of a variety of matter as it weekly occurred, and came under our joint observation, such as curious circumstances and occurrences amongst the junior tradesmen, as daily laid before one or more of us, for our advice or decision; interesting accounts we receive by private channels from our distant native countries, and anecdotes that happen in the commercial sphere, would not only be entertaining, but perhaps beneficial, as those circumstances might be more or less applicable, with such comments as the long experience of self and Co. might be able to furnish *pro bono publico.*

This we think the more requisite, when taking a retrospect of the manners, habit, and living of the modern tradesman, compared with those of his grandfather, and at a time when the general cry is the stagnation of trade and commerce; but many of us can remember the time when the high price of corn caused such a rise in the quartern loaf, that the poor mechanic had only a half-penny as change from his sixpence, and then the croaking part of the community were prognosticating nothing less than a speedy national bankruptcy, and the separation of the American colonies was to be the death-blow to British trade: yet thanks to the all-ruling power, Britons are still Britons, and if we please, can still not only procure our loaf, but eat it in more peace than any of our proud neighbours. We were led into a train of thoughts on the present habits of the manufacturer, tradesman, and shopkeeper, from the perusal of the *Leeds Intelligencer,* now lying before us,

and were any of our forefathers to rise from a trance of 20 years, on reading the above paper, with its modern advertisements, they would certainly put the question similar to the man when he awoke, after being driven down the river on a haycock at Wansford, whether it meant Leeds in Yorkshire?

The following is a specimen of country advertisements.

"Miss A. returns her sincere thanks for past favours, and begs to inform them that she has just returned from London, where she has procured the most fashionable patterns, and has now on hand an elegant assortment of straw hats to suit the CONTOUR of every countenance, and to gratify all the varied partialities of female taste.

"N. B. Informs parents and guardians she intends opening a school for the manufacturing of thread lace. Day scholars one guinea per quarter, and 10*s.* 6*d.* entrance."

The following is a specimen of an advertisement in the same paper, from another class of manufacturers.

"From the friends of humanity to the wandering stars, or the sons of Belial.

"We, the journeymen shoe-makers of the Stafford warehouse, having been villainized by the FLINTS, and looked upon by them as the scum of the trade, on account of our working for the warehouse, declare ourselves the friends of Crispinus, and are willing to submit our work to the unbiassed judgment of the public. Perhaps, however, on examination, we might be found as well qualified to work for some of the first shops in the kingdom, as some of the r NOBLE votaries, a set of clever men indeed; it would be as well for them to let us alone, and still continue to prick their eyes out in order to obtain a little credit from their employers. These FLINTS profess themselves to be the friends of Crispinus, and in their address, express a wish that THE TUTELAR SAINT MAY BE TRODDEN ON BY ALL.

"They declare that we purchase from the leather cutters all the refuse leather we can, to work it up for the shoe warehouse. This we positively deny, and can prove that we buy as good leather as any of the first shops in the kingdom, and that our shoes and pumps are worth considerably more than the prices at which they are sold, were our employers actuated

by a greedy selfish spirit. We shall defer the other matters to a future advertisement, in which we can, if necessary, prove who are the extortioners.

"We are, gentlemen FLINTS, your's, &c.

"THE JOURNEYMEN OF THE STAYFORD WAREHOUSE,

"Commonly called the DUNGS."

Another in the same paper.

"Mrs. —— has to assure her friends, that she has not had the measles in her house for the last two years."

But these specimens of Yorkshire are not at all singular, they are only noticed, first, on account of one of our party being a native of that county, and who promises to keep a watchful eye on the various occurrences of that extensive manufacturing district. Perhaps it might be of beneficial effect towards restraining the public journals within the sense of meaning and reason, that a clause might be inserted in an act of lunacy, where the having wrote or caused to be inserted in any public print or paper, any thing derogatory to common sense and plain meaning, should render the parties so offending to certain pains and penalties in that case made and provided, and in very outrageous cases, which so often appear in the London papers, they might be rendered *non compos mentis*; but the ramifications of this sort of lunacy would be so many, that it would be difficult to draw the line from extending even to the law makers themselves, and thereby cause many vacancies in the chapel of St. Stephen.

As a further specimen of the alteration of manners and habits between the present and past generation of tradesmen, my friend the quaker has desired me to give the following extract he has received from one of his friendly brethren in the country.

"FRIEND EPHRAIM,

"Thou mayest perchance be a little surprized at hearing of thy friend's arrival in the city without calling on thee, but verily my sojourn was so short and unpleasant, that thee must place it to the right account. Thou well rememberest my son Jerry, whom I had established in the business of his late master, as druggist, in Cheapside. From him I lately received a long account of the flourishing state of his trade, close attention to business, and his resolution to tread in the footsteps of my late worthy friend. But judge of my surprize, when he informed me in the postscript that he stood in need of 1000*l.* to enlarge the concern, and having a good *speculation* in view.

"Not being able to comprehend the latter part of his letter, I proceeded to London to see how things were going on, when judge of thy friend's surprize, when arrived in Cheapside, no longer able to discern the neat but unadorned shop which formerly bespoke the habits of its dweller, which was now entirely changed; the windows were such as Gulliver would describe as a glass case in Brognibog, each pane being no less than plate glass a yard square, and instead of his name in plain Roman capitals, with his trade of chemist and druggist; after a quarter of an hour's decyphering, I could make out ———— and Co. CHEMICALS & GALENICALS, in that kind of distorted characters which are pourtrayed on the Egyptian monuments of antiquity. Not yet certain if this could be the abode of my son, I walked into the shop with his direction in my hand, when immediately a powdered coxcomb snatches the paper from me, telling me to call in two hours time, and the *prescription* would be prepared. In the interim Jerry walks out of a back room, and salutes his father, but not in that way becoming my son.

"After the usual enquiries, and of the object of his want of money, he informed me, that in consequence of the turn of affairs on the continent, he was going to buy largely of SPANISH FLIES, as his next door neighbour, the woollen draper, had gained 20,000*l.* by a recent speculation in Spanish Wool.

"Now, my friend, I trouble thee with this long epistle, for thine advice and observations on the state of the market, and probable result of this speculation.

Thine truly. C."

AN ESSAY ON THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION ON THE POOR.

[*By Mr. J. Graham, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

WHILE reading your very useful and entertaining Miscellany, my mind was naturally brought to ruminate on the various connections, and often complicated concerns of the merchant; amongst all the requisites necessary to promote his happiness or secure his success,

I believe the most essential is to have servants of good temper and strict fidelity; whether I consider this as it regards the merchant, manufacturer, or trader, in every department it is equally necessary, no trade can be carried on to any extent without a certain number of servants, and on their integrity success in a great measure depends; even a surly temper will often much disturb the tranquillity of a family, and where there is a disposition to steal or in any degree to pilfer, opportunities will be found, notwithstanding every care, vigilance, and attention; I have even known some, so disposed, as to create a waste, or promote an injury out of mere wantonness, where no pecuniary advantage could be obtained. If this is a true state, and I think there is no person who has had a little experience in the world but will admit it in its fullest latitude, surely one of our greatest concerns should be to promote, and as far as we can assist, in all those means which are most likely to impress the minds of the lower orders of the people with a strong sense of INTEGRITY and HONESTY; to convince them that they have a character in the world, as well as the higher orders of society, which if they maintain unblemished, they will never fail to meet that regard, attention, and esteem, which they merit. I am clearly of opinion, (and I speak from long experience and much observation,) that no means are so likely to produce this desirable purpose, as a certain degree of religious and moral instruction. Some time ago, I submitted a few observations on the effects of education on the lower orders of the people, to the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; if you think they merit a place in your Magazine, they are at your service.

Few questions have been more investigated than this; some may suppose the subject is entirely exhausted, still we find, that men of abilities differ in these matters; and as the professed object of this society, is the diffusion of knowledge, I trust observations in regard to the effects, produced by education, on the lower orders of society, will not be deemed improper.

I will not take up the time of the society, by considering these subjects as an abstract question, by reasoning on the probable consequences of education on the lower orders of society; learning and ingenuity may raise objections against the plainest truth, and the best maxims amongst mankind may be controverted. I will only adduce facts, and appeal to the experience of all those who have made remarks on the manners and conduct of mankind.

It will readily be admitted, that no human laws, however diversified, or however carefully executed, can watch over, every propensity of the

human heart, much less guard against the various vices which prevail in the world; what barrier is so likely to answer this purpose, as a certain degree of education, if the young and tender mind be early impressed with the idea of a Supreme Being, watching over all our most private actions, and of the rewards, or punishments, that are to be distributed to us, according as we discharge our duty in this world; if such impressions have not all the influence which we could wish, or fondly hope, it is evident they must have less, or more effect on the human heart; many instances are on record, where the mind has been early imbrued with a religious and moral education, ideas have often suddenly darted on the mind with such force, as to unnerve the arm of the assassin, and arrest the progress of vice when leading on to inevitable destruction. I will likewise beg leave to observe, that the very attendance at school, the deference and respect paid to the master, the order and regularity enforced, attention paid to decency, &c. all tend to fix good and useful habits on the young mind.

I believe it will be readily admitted, that every passion of the human soul is more violent, when in a state of nature or gross ignorance, than in a mind cultivated to a certain degree, and for this plain reason, because there is no counteracting principle: when we consider the dangerous nature of those violent passions of anger, revenge, envy, jealousy, &c. also that seldom a day passes but we read, or hear of some serious injury produced by them, surely we ought to use every means in our power, to give the juvenile mind the strongest impression of piety and virtue.

I now wish to call your attention to a different class; there are some whose minds seem to be cast (if I may be allowed the expression,) in so fine a mould, that the more violent passions lulled to rest, whilst they are susceptible of the most exquisite feelings of the human heart; think only for a little what must be their distress, when labouring under any of the miseries to which every one is more or less liable in this life, particularly the loss of a wife, the death of a husband, the being deprived of children. If we whose minds were early fortified with every principle of religion and virtue, who were taught how much it was our duty, as well, how reasonable it was to bow with submission to every dispensation of the Supreme Being: if we be often ready to sink under such distress, what must be the situation of those, who cannot call in such aids to their assistance? I well know there are some, who will not admit, that either religion or virtue, has that influence on the heart, which I suppose; in answer to whom, I will only mention

a well known fact. If the unlettered slave can smile in the last extremities of nature, from the idea, that he is going to revisit his native land, can we suppose, that the rational hope of a happy immortality, will have a more feeble effect on the devout christian?

Another striking instance of the effect of education, on the lower classes of society, is in the case of shipwrecks. Humanity revolts at the barbarous treatment which the unhappy sufferers sometimes meet with from the spectators on the shore, who not satisfied to withhold every assistance, only wait with anxiety to share in the plunder, of what may be saved from the destructive elements.

So far as I have had an opportunity of knowing, as well as the information, I have received, the perpetrators of such savage cruelty, were not only in the highest degree ignorant, but their hearts were rendered callous to every tender or generous feeling, by the practice of vice and immorality. Compare this with the conduct of those, whose minds have been, but in a small degree impressed with the idea of a Supreme Being, the universal parent of mankind, and taught to consider all their fellow creatures as the children of the same parent; instead of being anxious who may first share what may be saved from the storm, their whole care is who can use the greatest exertion to save the poor sufferers from the impending danger.

I will likewise beg leave to call your attention to another very striking instance of the influence of education on the human mind. War is justly considered as the greatest scourge of the human race, yet war amongst the nations of Europe, since knowledge has been more generally diffused, with all its melancholy train of miseries, is mercy, compared to wars in the days of ignorance; there is now no dragging of the unhappy captives at the chariot wheels, no putting of prisoners to death, no carrying away the inhabitants of whole provinces into captivity, to make them slaves to their cruel conquerors: commanders of armies in modern times, with a very few exceptions, are not more ambitious to conquer, than to display mercy to the vanquished.

I will only beg leave to call your attention to one more circumstance, which I view as of the utmost importance, whether we consider it with regard to individuals, or in a national point of view, I mean popular insurrections, under the best regulated governments, such will sometimes happen, circumstances will occur to agitate the public mind, engender discontent amongst the lower orders of the people, which cannot at all times be either foreseen, or prevented; such as

a scanty supply of grain, which consequently raises its price, a want of sale for our manufactures, &c. If the people be in a state of total ignorance, it is too often in the power of one, or more designing men, who may be possessed of popular abilities, to influence the minds, and rouse them to a state of frenzy and madness, during such tumults, the innocent often fall a sacrifice to their fury, and even the country itself, brought into eminent danger. How can it be otherwise, the poor whilst they see the rich enjoying all the superfluities of this life, think themselves injured and oppresed, because they have it not in their power to do the same; indeed, such is sometimes the case, that they do not complain without a cause, their ignorance prevents their reasoning, either on the cause which produces their affliction, or on the proper means to be used to remove or mitigate their complaint. Religion neither comforts nor controuls them, because its divine influence has never been impressed on their minds. To prove the truth of what I here advance, I beg leave to call to your remembrance, the tumults, which some years ago, so much agitated this country; many of the principal actors were taken up and tried for their offence. If my memory do not deceive me, they were without a single exception, illiterate and ignorant in the highest degree; it was evident they acted from the impulse of the moment, without having any one determined object in view.

If more convincing arguments were yet wanting, I would appeal to the knowledge and experience, of all those who have travelled, or made observation on the various classes of society, in the United Kingdom. Where do we hear of continual discontent, of house breaking, robberies, and murders of the most brutal nature? In those districts where ignorance reigns triumphant; where the wretched inhabitants seem to have only learned the vices that too often creep into a civilized state, without any of the virtues, and in some other places where the more dangerous crimes are not perpetrated; yet how immoral are the lower orders of the inhabitants. Husbands spending their money and time in public houses, in the place of paying attention to their families, and finding greater happiness at home.

There are many other districts where we find the lower orders of the people contented and happy, regular in paying their attention to all the duties of the situation in which they are placed, clean and neat in their appearance, happy at home, and taking the greatest pleasure in training their children in the same virtuous principles, which they themselves are practising.

But whoever has turned their attention to those things, and made the most minute enquiries, will find that learning amongst them has spread its benign influence on the human heart; there will not be found one in a large parish who cannot read and write, in addition to which they are conversant in both religious and moral duties. If such be the happy effects of knowledge on mankind, surely every encouragement ought to be given, to promote so desirable an object.

If ever there were a subject more worthy the attention of the British legislators than another, or that more immediately demanded their most serious consideration, it is surely this. That any difficulty should have been thrown in the way of an object of such importance, is sincerely to be lamented, but that direct opposition should have been made, is surely matter of regret to every benevolent mind. I, however, hope that there will still be individuals, not only in this country, but in others, who will stedfastly pursue this noble purpose, till in the emphatic language of the inspired writer, "The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the channel of the sea."

JAMES GRAHAM.

QUERIES ON CURING MEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR, *Birmingham, 12th June,* 1809.

AN admirer of your useful publication, called The Tradesman, begs you will have the goodness to insert the following questions in your Magazine.

1st. As English beef and pork are so much superior to the Irish, why is there so little of it exported to the Indies.

2d. Is it a mere supposition, or is it founded on fact, that the art of curing is only known in Ireland? whose disgusting fat pork and lean beef, are said to keep longer than English in hot climates.

3d. What salt is best calculated for the curing of beef, pork, hams, and tongues for the Indies?

4th. What is the reason that hams and hung beef are better flavoured after a voyage to the West Indies, than they are in England or Ireland?

Should any of your correspondents be willing to answer the above questions, he will much oblige,

A WEST INDIAN.

EXPERIMENTS ON GLUE MAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Berwick, 8th June, 1809.*

ON looking over the 7th Number of your Magazine, I observe a letter from Perth, with some observations on making glue. I am not so perfectly acquainted with the process of glue making as to give complete directions to any person wishing to embark in that manufactory, but making experiments on a variety of substances, which seemed likely to be converted into that article, engrossed much of my attention for some years. Some of my experiments may possibly excite a smile from the professed chemist, but at the same time I am persuaded that they may be of some use to the practical experimentalist, and may possibly save a great deal of both time and trouble to any who may be inclined to pursue the same object. My time would not admit of putting down in writing the twentieth part of my experiments, but the result of the most conspicuous is perfectly fresh in my memory.

I learn one useful lesson from your correspondent, which is, we should never be too confident, that we have collected all and every information which a town, a certain district, or journey may procure, however minute our observation and enquiries may have been; I had no idea that there was a town or village, either in the north or south, but some person knew that all sorts of animals' skins, and every kind of leather, (except such as had received less or more of the tanning,) was easily capable of being converted into glue, or boiled down into a jelly, which is adopted to various useful purposes without going through the full process of glue making. What first engrossed my attention, was the vast quantities of scraps and parings of tanned leather thrown away from curriers' work houses, and every shoemaker's shop. What struck me was, that if any means could be fallen on to extract the tan, that all these which are at present thrown to the dunghill, might be converted to a valuable purpose.

My first experiment was to steep a quantity of small pieces of tanned leather in water, renewing it regularly before it came to a state of putrefaction, as whenever that takes place, the substance of the leather is rendered entirely unfit for the intended purpose; but while any of the tan seemed to remain in the leather, the water kept fresh a very long time: how long I continued this, I cannot exactly say, but at

least six or nine months. The water at last came off perfectly clear, and the leather seemed so soft and pliable, I had some hopes my object was obtained; but when boiled after the manner of dissolving other leather, I found that in place of dissolving into a soft or pulpy-like substance, it turned hard and brittle; if the boiling was long continued, it separated into a kind of corney substance, or into small particles, but never dissolved so as to intermix with the water. My next experiment was putting the leather into a weak solution of different acids: I thought it possible that some of these might either dissolve the tan, or at least be more powerful in extracting it than pure water; this was very often repeated, and at each renewal the leather was carefully washed with water, to prevent its being in any degree corroded by the acid. The same experiment was tried with a solution of alkali, but when the operation of boiling was again resorted to, the appearances were more unpromising than the former. My last experiment was steeping the leather with a certain quantity of fuller's-earth; this, of all the other substances which I tried, seemed to produce the best effect. In length of time the tan appeared to be entirely taken out, and the leather seemed as soft and had nearly the same feel as when taken from the animal; but when I reverted to the boiling, although the appearances were much more favourable, the desired effect was by no means produced: what effect longer perseverance might have had, I cannot determine, for I now began to tire. My curiosity was next directed towards fish; I tried various experiments on almost every kind caught on these shores, and the result of all was nearly the same. I soon found that the skins and fins of fish are not difficult to boil into a kind of glue, and the substance was of a most adhesive and tenacious quality, but appeared to be too susceptible of the least damp, and soon became soft. The bones, if boiled for a considerable length of time, became so soft, as easily to rub into a very fine white powder, but the fish itself exhibited the most curious appearances. I have often examined it with a glass of great magnifying powers, and the appearance is beautiful; the whole appears one pure lucid pulpy substance. I was, at first, confident, that the whole would, with ease, dissolve into a soapy substance, if not into glue, but how different was the result? after boiling a very long time, the whole dissolves into a thready substance, and although continued for several days, there was not the smallest difference, only the quantity reduced from its original bulk, yet the water never appeared in the least thickened, and when suffered to stand at rest, the whole settled to the bottom without shewing the smallest tendency to in-

corporate with the water. If a solution of either pot or pearl-ashes is used, the fish will easily melt down into a soft soapy substance, and the solution is made pretty strong, the dissolved substance will wash much the same as soft soap. I was still anxious (if possible) to fall on some method to dissolve fish without the intervention of any other substance but water. I put a certain quantity into a jar, which was kept perfectly close, till the whole was completely dissolved into a fine soft soapy mass, but the smell was so intolerable, it was almost impossible to examine it with much attention. I thought this a good opportunity to try the effect of alkali in a state of solution, to destroy any infection, or to counteract putrefaction. I mixed the putrefied fish with a weak solution of pearl-ashes, when I was most agreeably surprized to find the offensive smell destroyed in a few minutes; the only flavour which the fish retained, was resembling horn which had got a small scorch with fire, but it was no way offensive or disagreeable.

I tried numerous other experiments relative to making glue, particularly with the common rosin, by mixing it with some substance, so as to make it soluble in water. Rice affords a glue mucilage, which in a certain degree effected that purpose; from linseed I found the same, &c. But I am afraid I have already tired your readers, who may feel very little interest in these matters; but of this I am certain, the chemical experimentalist will eagerly catch at every hint which may throw some light on the effect produced by the combination of different substances, and I can assure all those who have leisure time, that no study, I had almost said no amusement, will afford so large a fund of entertainment as chemical experiments. I well know that repeated disappointments will attend the most skilful operator, and the most plausible compounds will often produce a substance very different from what is expected; but even these very disappointments produce such appearances as doubly to increase our curiosity, and only gives a greater excitement to make farther experiments. It likewise has this singular advantage, that while it amuses the mind, gratifies curiosity, and enlarges all the intellectual faculties, it in general gives a good deal of exercise to the body.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES GRAHAM.

METHODS OF BLEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, June,* 1809.

BEING a bleacher, I cannot but take notice of a Correspondent, at page 515 of your valuable Magazine, who signs S. P. I admire his attention both to individual and public good, for the tradesman or manufacturer in general, attends so much to his own interest, that he will pass an article, if it will take, whether it is sound or not; in fact, the buyer ought to be the judge, either for beauty or soundness, and regulate the manufacturer, as for interest sake, he must follow: now the public must have pure white goods, and you would confine the bleachers to have a coloured thread, red or blue, preserved in the bleaching; but I will say, I will bleach goods with both red and blue preserved, and the cloth will be rotten, though the colour be good; for instance, very often the bleacher, in the last finish, lets them lie in sulphuric acid water, tasting sour, then he rinses them out of that well, and dries them; now if they should not be properly washed, as I have seen, and dried with part of the acid in, it corrodes the cloth, &c. through time, and the red and blue stand the sulphuric acid well. Oxygen is a great enemy to vegetable colours, but being saturated either by alkali or lime, it in part preserves the colours, your correspondent mentions, though it still acts on the brown colour of the cloth; but to bleach red and blue requires very great care to know what hurts them most, and to avoid it: for boiling with strong pot-ash reduces the blue very much, and many weak immersions to save these colours are expensive, and the bleacher can neither do them so soon or so cheap; likewise some dyer's blue and red will stand as well again as others; and for the heavy goods, as they have about Manchester, it would be almost impossible to bleach them without destroying these two colours, even out in the air; but goods that have been wove with half bleached cotton, the process is less, and they can be easier preserved. The same strength of oxygenated muriatic acid, that would take out the red and blue, by adding pearl-ash, will preserve it; but though the oxygenated muriate of lime was used as strong again as that which takes out these colours, it would not injure the cloth by proper management; the chief thing is to have your liquor settled well, and the goods lying no longer than necessary, and be sure to rince well before putting them into the sulphuric acid water; they should be boiled for the finish, out of pearl-

ashes and white soap, and then rinsed and dryed, for the boiling with the alkali destroys all the muriatic acid it might have imbibed. Weak alkali does not injure cotton, but I have seen in the beginning of the new process of bleaching, goods that have not been rinced and boiled out of the oxyginated muriatic acid, so rotten as hardly to hang upon hooks; beautiful Manchester, marcellas, and dimity, owing to the ignorance of the bleacher in using it, but to confine the bleacher would be of no use. The only way, in my opinion, which is the way that I do, is to take a piece of the end of the cloth between my two thumbs and two fore fingers, and let the nails of the thumbs press together, so as to have a purchase or power upon the cloth, and you may judge from that of the strength of the cloth, likewise you may judge by tearing it both by warp and weft, take notice how it tears, either with noise or otherwise; by attention to this, I think the buyer might easily distinguish goods that are sound from those that are not; but to trust to colours is an uncertainty, for there is cotton yarn so rotten, that it can hardly be woven, and sometimes even the webs remain so long with the weaver's dress in them, and upon damp places, that they come to the bleacher half rotten before he begins upon them; but in my opinion the buyer should try the strength, which he will soon learn to know, by the above method and that is the surest way.

I. S.

On the Establishment of Manufactories in Villages, rather than in large Towns, combining with Trade, particularly in Ireland.

IN contradiction to the doctrine held by the economists, that the wealth and revenues of a state arises solely from industry applied to the fertility of the soil, it is maintained that all the wealth and revenues of a state arises from its manufactures, commerce, and the balance of trade, in the exchange of one commodity for another. That is, either in the exchange of raw materials, the native produce of the country for manufactured goods, or in that of one manufacture of which it possesses a superfluity for others, which it may want and has not of its own.

It may be sometimes more advantageous to export raw materials for manufactures, or even to receive the same raw materials back in a manufactured state, than work them up at home, and this must always be the case, when they cannot be manufactured at home sufficiently

cheap to enable them to be sold in foreign markets, on a par with those of the neighbouring states. On the contrary, it will be advantageous to purchase raw materials from a foreign country and return them manufactured, wherever the expence of manufacturing is lower than in the country of their natural produce. Without entering into the very ingenious arguments by which the writers on these subjects have supported their different systems; there seems to be no doubt, but that the export of the superabundant produce of the land, of the fisheries, and of the mines are all of them sources of clear gain to the state. Not until the cultivation of the land, and the fisheries are carried on to the greatest possible profit of which they are capable, can it be doubted, but that it is much better to purchase with these products the manufactured goods of other countries, than to neglect in favour of forced manufactures, the cultivation of these essential sources of wealth and prosperity.

Perhaps in viewing these objects, with regard to Ireland, it may consistently, with true policy, be said, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "It is for the interest of Ireland, that for a long time to come her manufacturers should reside in Great Britain."

A decided preference to agriculture, however by no means implies a neglect of manufactures; on the contrary, they in most cases mutually promote each others prosperity, and would more especially do so, if manufacturers instead of being impolitically crowded together in great towns, were every where intermixed with the cultivators. By this system the unprofitable waste of expence in transporting goods forwards and backwards would be avoided. Manuufacturers would every where be near to their subsistence, and cultivators would no where be obliged to go far from their habitations for the common fabrics they wanted to purchase. Above all, a virtuous simplicity of manners would be preserved among the people, and while industry and content would be every where diffused, the land would overflow literally with milk and honey, and the population, wealth, and power of the state resting on their natural foundation, would gradually rise to the utmost degree of prosperity that the island was susceptible of.

Perfectly founded on this sound doctrine of true policy, is conducted the linen manufactures of Ireland, which may justly be considered as the staple manufacture of that part of the United Kingdom, and affords a full proof that the manufactures may be carried on in villages, and even cottages, to the general advantage of a country, and the promotion of agriculture; without crowding the manufacturers into great

towns, the invariable sink of the morals, and population of a state, and of course of both wealth and revenue.

Let any man examine the squalid appearance, and unhealthy aspect of the manufacturers of Manchester and Birmingham, and the florid looks and cheerful aspect of the peasantry of Ulster, every doubt on this subject will be removed from his mind. The linen manufacture is perhaps more particularly suited than any other, for being spread abroad through a country; but there are many others that might in some measure be carried on with great advantage by village workmen, as well as the linen manufacture. Look at the Cloth Hall in Leeds, where it is not uncommon to sell 50,000*l.* worth of woollen cloth in one day, and these markets are twice a week, where all the cloth is manufactured in the adjacent villages.

Amidst all the variety of curious manufactures now carried on in Birmingham, there is hardly any one kind that is not as completely manufactured by Mr. Bolton in his great manufactory at Soho, within two miles of that town; many of whose workmen, when their day's work is finished, retire to adjacent hamlets on the adjoining common. So far, therefore, from disapproving of the linen manufacture, from its being spread abroad over a country, it were to be wished that all manufactures were carried on as much as possible in a similar manner. The effect of this plan is easily observed, by taking a view of the many and flourishing branches of cotton manufactures all carried on in Scotland amidst a village population. The statements about division of labour, and the reprobation of half farmers, and half manufacturers, is taking a very imperfect view of things.

If the numbers of journeymen manufacturers employed in towns, instead of spending so many of their leisure hours at skittle grounds and ale houses, were to be settled in the country, with a garden adjoining their house, they would soon be induced to marry, and find delight in cultivating their garden, or instructing their children. Agriculture, the fountain of our wealth, would thus get a recruit of two hundred thousand new cultivators, who, were they to bestow but one hour a day in field labour, would thereby more benefit the nation than by six hours employed in any kind of manufacture—the one producing actual support, whilst the other only furnishes the means of procuring support, the produce of others. Were even greater numbers of them to quit manufactures altogether, and to employ themselves in agriculture, the greater still would be the advantage to the nation. From this view of the relative advantages of employment of the population of the kingdom, we can hardly think that Ireland will find

her advantage in the encouragement of manufactures instead of cultivators, at least while in that island there is an acre to cultivate. At the same time, although these are not to be made any primary object, those branches of manufacture essentially necessary, may with advantage b blended with the cultivators, but by no means to be considered as that object on which the happiness, wealth, or revenue of a country depend.

But the policy of manufactures as respecting a nation, may perhaps take a different turn at the commencement of peace, after a long war, where so many thousands are discharged altogether from bread, from the services of the army and navy; and it will then be to the interest and prudence of government, if possible to furnish a mean of their support, by the encouragement of manufactures expressly for that purpose.

INTERESTING QUERIES FROM PERTH, AND ACCOUNTS IN ST. FOND CONCERNING THAT TOWN, CORRECTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Perth, 22d April*, 1809.

SHOULD you think the following queries likely to produce information interesting to the majority of your readers, they are at your service.

1st. The first volume of Mr. Bancroft's Essay on Permanent Colours, was printed in 1794; is the second Volume to be expected? What is the best work in the English language on the principles of dying?

2d. How is the tide at any point of a river affected by straightening the course of it from that point to the sea? The answer from general principles would be, high water happens sooner and probably rises a little higher than it did previous to the alteration of its course. But the answer wished for, is *how much the time* of high water has been accelerated, and *how much its height* has been increased in rivers that have been straightened wholly or partially. The answer to this query may afford data, for acertaining the changes that will take place, should the Forth be straightened from Stirling to Alloa. The distance of these two places is twenty-two miles by water, and seven only by land.

3d. If I recollect right, St. Fond in his mineralogical Tour through Scotland, mentions his having seen a weaver's glass for the first time in

his life there, and admired the contrivance so much, that he was resolved to introduce it into France; which he prides himself upon having done. Now is it possible that the French nation in 1790, learnt the use of the weavers' glass for estimating the quality of linens and cottons as to fineness? His description of that instrument is so pompous, that it at once brings to recollection, Count Rumford's account of the best mode of supping porridge.

4th. The French woollen manufacturers estimate the fineness of their wool by a microscope fitted with a micrometer. Have our woollen manufacturers any thing of the kind? If they have, when did they begin to use it? The French began to use such an instrument in 1779. See Berthollet on Dying.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

W. A. M.

REFLECTIONS ON THE INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURES INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 6th May*, 1809.

I OBSERVE with pleasure, in the Preface to the first volume, your remarks on the advantages likely to accrue to manufacturers and artists, by a free and liberal communication of their SECRETS.

I have had numerous occasions to suspect that the success of many of their processes and manipulations, is more the effect of chance than of scientific skill, independent of what arises from manual dexterity. I have also had frequent occasions of observing such a suspicious reserve, and such a dislike to converse on their different professions or occupations, as must evidently proceed from the most wilful ignorance and the most bigotted attachment to their own judgment, imagining that they have arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of improvement. It is not, however, to such men as these we are to look for information; not one in a hundred of whom can give any rational explanation of their process, why they prefer one to another; or who, from the knowledge they pretend to, can anticipate, or account for the result of the most trifling deviation from their established practice. The information which it is your laudable object to circulate, must be gained from a more respectable source of communication than that of emperics; for I presume you will agree with me, that there are quacks in other sciences and professions, as well as in physic. When we reflect upon

the astonishing acquisitions to, and the rapid improvements in almost every branch of knowledge, which have been made within these few years past, many of which, render the labours of several of our contemporaries almost obsolete in so short a period, we might almost be led to believe that, notwithstanding every obstacle which may arsie from the contending interests of hostile nations, commerce may yet flourish, and the arts continue to advance in their improvement, so as soon to set our envied island above every competitor.

"The History of the most considerable inventions, &c. from their discovery to their present state," is a subject which merits particular attention, as many important hints may arise from seeing the progress of an art set before us, step by step in every stage of its improvement. Connected with this article, it is not unworthy of enquiry, what knowledge the ancients had of many important arts, which are said to have been lost; as the moderns neither possess any similar to them, nor are they able to recover them. It might also merit some consideration, as tending to illustrate the enquiry I have mentioned, to ascertain whether many, if not most of the articles which have from time to time, been dug out of the earth at different depths be really of such antiquity as our connoisseurs affirm, and whether many of them may not be suppositious imitations of a more modern date, and more recently deposited. Mere conjecture, unless expressly acknowledged as such, and which may lead to a more decisive conclusion, should, however, never be admitted in place of well authenticated facts.

Though I cannot venture to offer you any thing as an original production from my pen, yet as you are so good as to give even a hint an admission into your valuable Repository, I will therefore beg leave to submit the following, to the consideration of more intelligent correspondents.

The effects of that suspension which nations at war with one another suffer in their commercial intercourse, during the existence of hostilities must be more or less felt by each party, hence their industry and ingenuity will be exerted to obtain a resource at home for the supply of those articles, with which in peace they have been furnished from abroad; and thus a new and frequently an hitherto unexplored manufactory is introduced, furnishing employment for numbers, who otherwise must be labouring under all the unhappy consequences of idleness and want; so that hereafter it is not unlikely by perseverance and attention, that we not only become independent on the country whence we borrowed the art, (which at first was only with a design to supply our own consumption,) but may arrive at such a degree of improvement in it, as may enable us to stand forwards as formidable

rivals, in furnishing other countries with the articles both cheaper in price and superior in quality. I may notice, for instance, the making of *pill boxes*, which have usually been imported from Holland. Lately they have been so dear, bad, and scarce, that they were not to be had; but at a most exorbitant price, and even then, more than half of them unfit for use. I do not know whether they have ever been made in this country before; but a few months ago, a person in the vicinity of Newcastle, (at the Ouseburn,) has made an attempt to profit by the introduction of this manufactory, and I believe he is likely to succeed. Since he began, he has improved so much, as not only to make them much better than at first, but also at a lower price. Thus you see, from this instance, what is likely to be effected from similar experiments.

This leads me to the notice of another article, for which we are indebted to our hostile neighbours; and which I think might be made as well by ourselves—I mean Saccharum Saturni, which is the name by which it is most generally known, an article of considerable importance in many of the arts, particularly in dying and painting. If the quality of that which is made abroad, be superior to what might be made here, I apprehend it must depend on the quality of the vinegar, which in the wine countries must be considerably purer, as being made from the grape; while the inferior kinds used here, are generally manufactured from malt and other grain: hence it is contaminated with mucilaginous matter, and to prevent it from running too hastily into the putrefactive fermentation by this impurity, a quantity of sulphuric acid is added to it, which renders it quite unfit for many chemical operations. This addition is very easily detected by means of a solution of sugar of lead in distilled vinegar, a few drops of which occasions a turbidness in the suspected acid, which arises from the sulphat of lead, formed by the union of the base of the Sacch. Sat. with the mineral acid with which the acetous acid is sophisticated. This combination being insoluble, or nearly so, is deposited in time, and the vinegar becomes clear; but this process could not be used for purifying vinegar either for internal or mechanical purposes, and distillation is the only way to obtain it pure, but is too expensive and laborious a method to be extensively practised.

Such vinegar, however, as I have been speaking of, viz. That made from malt may be very advantageously employed in the making of white lead, or ceruse; because the vapour which is elevated from it, by means of the temperature of rotting tan or dung, may be considered as precisely the same with distil'ed vinegar, at least it is free from any

taint of sulphuric acid, which requires a greater heat to volatilize it. The plates of lead, as I understand are not immersed in the vinegar, but suspended above it, and thus exposed to the action of the circulating vapour, is gradually converted into a white oxyd of lead, containing a small portion of vinegar. It is hardly necessary to add, that the change is accelerated by occasionally removing the coating as it advances, and thereby presenting a fresh surface of the metal from time to time to the action of the acetous vapour. Pure acetous acid saturated with this oxyd, and christalized, furnishes the sugar of lead, as it is called: but the difficulty of obtaining this acid sufficiently pure for the purpose, and at a price that might encourage the attempt, and enable the manufacturer here to cope with his rival abroad, I am afraid will always present a formidable obstacle to the making of this article in such perfection here, as might supercede the necessity of its importation. The principal difficulty appears to me to be, to obtain the vinegar quite free from mucilaginous matter, by a simple, easy, and cheap process; for I consider this contamination as the chief obstruction to the formation of this salt in a crystallized state.

If you think these remarks are sufficiently important to merit your attention, I will be much gratified by any information your correspondents may give you on the subject; though you know, sir, I am not in a situation to make any practical use of it.

Your's truly,

I. PROCTOR, Jun.

ON CLEANING PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HAVE just been looking over the account of pyroligneous acid, with the process for procuring it, and its use in dying, which you have inserted in your last Number of The Tradesman, page 388. Your Correspondent considers this acid to be somewhat similar to, if not the same with the acetous acid, but contaminated so much with empyreumatic oil, as to limit the extent of its application, or substitution for the acetous acid. As charcoal, particularly if recently made, possesses very singular properties in depriving many liquids both of colour and smell; it might be worth while to try what might be effected by filtering this acid through it, having first brought it to that state

in which it is generally used by the dyers in their ordinary purposes. I apprehend the previous addition of a small quantity of fresh burnt lime, in fine powder, to be determined by experiment: suppose an ounce or two to every gallon, and the mixture well shaken, and then suffered to rest awhile before filtering it, might perhaps assist the purification. I would propose that the filter should be made of wood, of a pyramidal form, well seasoned, and well put together. The inside should be stuck full of small wooden pegs, and then overlaid with a coating of calcined gypsum and sand, of about an inch thick; or of fresh burnt quarry lime and sand, brought to the proper consistence with water, acidulated with sulphuric acid water,* and immediately after covered with pounded glass, of the fineness of sea sand, by sifting it through a wire sieve. Sand may answer the purpose well enough; but if it cannot be got, broken green glass will furnish an adequate substitute. The pegs are intended to secure the adherence of the lining, which should completely cover them. In this manner an artificial stone or glass funnel of any requisite size may be easily supplied, through which the liquor may be strained without the hazard of receiving, or of being injured by any foreign metallic impregnation, to guard against which more effectually, the joinings should be all dovetailed, and wooden pegs used instead of nails, wherever these are necessary. Let the bottom opening be closed with a piece of strong hair cloth, or course canvas to support a layer of flint, broken into pieces of the size of a walnut; this to be followed with two or three more layers of the same material, or of green glass, progressively smaller in size; the surface being made level, and the interstices filled up with a layer about the size of hempseed, sifted over it through a tin riddle. Cover this with fresh burnt charcoal, (the residuum of the article from which the acid is distilled,) to the thickness of three or four inches, which should not be smaller than peas, and this may be again covered with a layer of an inch thick as fine as sand, which may be occasionally removed as it becomes clogged with the impurities of the liquor filtering through it. It is obvious that the charcoal must be secured from floating, by a covering of sufficient weight of broken flint or glass.

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* I am not certain, however, whether this acidulated water would be an improvement or not. Such a portion of the lime as might be neutralized by it, so as to form an artificial gypsum would not set sufficiently firm, and to possess the properties of natural gypsum in this case would need to be calcined. This being therefore a matter of douht, may as well be set aside.

A cask, or large box, having its bottom bored full of holes, may be used instead of this trough funnel, being lined in the same manner.

This contrivance is not new, but I have never seen the charcoal recommended for similar purposes but in the way of small experiments; but the lining of the apparatus, is, as far as I know, entirely my own idea.

Before having seen your present Number, which led me to these remarks, in addition to your Correspondent's communication, I was intending to introduce another subject, but which I was almost ashamed to trouble you with, as appearing two frivolous to merit any attention:— I mean "the new japanning art," by which "black your shoes your honour," has also advanced in consequence, and acquired a celebrity unknown to the most eminent professors of former times. I suppose this has induced you to insert the request of an enquirer for a good recipe for the now important composition of shoe blacking. See vol. 2, page 443; and this encourages me to add a word or two on this head before I conclude.

The various recipes for "liquid blacking," which I have so frequently put up, have given me almost as many opportunities of remarking with regret, the stupid ignorance, and positive selfwill, which characterize so many of that highly distinguished class,—"The knights of the rainbow." What, for instance, can be so ridiculously absurd, as to insist upon the merit or superiority of a composition, the ingredients of which are partly proportioned (as they all should be) by weight and measure, and partly by penny-worths or halfpenny-worths? How is it possible, considering the fluctuations in the price, or variations in the quality of the articles to obtain the same compound, precisely the same in all its properties, at different times, even when purchased at the same shop; but much less so when procured at different shops, and yet many of your ——————— I dont know what to call them, would consider such a formula as the following almost invaluable. Ivory black ¼lb., oil of vitriol two-penny-worth, sweet oil one-penny-worth, treacle 2 ounces, sugarcandy 1 ounce, gum arabic two-penny-worth, vinegar 3 gills.

I have questioned several as to the effect of the sulphuric acid, but not one could give me the smallest satisfaction. When I have *presumed* to point out the impropriety, I dare not say *absurdity* of their mode of proportioning the ingredients, I might as well have avowed my opinion of their knowledge at once.

I must confess I have not yet been able to satisfy myself on the use of the sulphuric acid in this composition. At first I suspected it was

merely an addition of fancy, and exerting its own properties in a dilute state, it in time tended to injure the leather, notwithstanding the supposed influence of its corrector, the sweet oil. But from some appearances in the mixing of the compound, and the effect the ingredients seem to have on one another after awhile, I am now inclined to think that the nature and properties of modern shoe blacking merit more attention than seems yet to have been bestowed upon them.

A considerable degree of heat and effervescence takes place from the action of the acid on the ivory black, when first mixed, even when diluted with a quantity of vinegar; and my son observed, that after this heat and effervescence were completed, and the powder had subsided, the supernatant liquid was deprived of both colour and smell, which evidently indicates a neutralization similar to that by which different saline compounds are formed. If so, no great injury is likely to arise from the sulphuric acid, unless it be in excess, when the extra portion will of course have its specific properties; and if the quantum of black exceed what is necessary to neutralize the menstruum, it cannot be an object of much consequence. The other ingredients, viz. the oil, gum, and sugarcandy seem to be added for procuring a gloss, and keeping the leather pliable. Treacle is an injudicious, and *unnecessary addition*, as it gives the blacking a disagreeable clamminess when exposed to damp, which causes it to soil the stockings, and prevents it from polishing well.

I need not now insist upon due attention being paid to *weight* and *measure*, in proportioning *all* the ingredients in order to prevent the variations which must too frequently be the consequence of guess work. I know of no other than those above-mentioned, which appears to me necessary for the intended purpose: perhaps a little spirits may make it keep better in a warmer climate, for I believe it is now an article of EXPORTATION!! as well as of HOME CONSUMPTION. What are the best proportions, I cannot pretend to say, as it is not improbable but the method and order of mixing the ingredients may regulate the quality of the compounds, as well as their several quantities. I have not, however, either time or inclination to make sufficient experiments to ascertain this fact.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

I. PROCTOR, Jun.

QUERIES ON ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALLOW me to ask your correspondents, what may be the difference between animal and vegetable charcoal, and what constitutes the distinguishing properties of each? It is now pretty well known, that very little, if any, of what is called *ivory* black is made from the first article, unless some of the very finest sort, which may be used by miniature painters. I suspect that a great deal of what is sold under this name, is the charcoal of the hard woods reduced to powder.

Vegetables by dry distillation give out all their volatile products, several of which are considerably changed by the heat to which they have been exposed, and differ much from those obtained by digestion in different menstrua, and afterwards distilling the tinctures, infusions, or decoctions. The residuum in the former case, is charcoal, or oxyde of carbon, which in its pure state, is indestructible by the strongest heat in close vessels; but if burnt in the open air, it is saturated with oygen from the atmosphere, thus forming a peculiar acid,—the carbonic. This is not dissipated, but absorbed by the earthy remainder, serving to neutralize a part of the alkali which is formed in it during the combustion, which is separated by lixiviation and evaporation. Some ingenious experiments have been made to ascertain the real nature of the fixed alkalies, but I have not studied them with sufficient attention to comprehend them fully. If charcoal be, as it is said, an oxyde of carbon, that is a combination of diamond, with a portion of oxygen, and nothing more; from its tendency to become saturated with the acidifying principle, by decomposing the gas in which it is burnt, it is easy to imagine that a quantity of it may be totally converted into an acid gas by being burnt in a sufficient quantity of oxygen gas, without leaving any residuum; but if atmospheric air be the medium by which the combustion is effected, it would appear that the charcoal has a distinct affinity for the azotic portion, as well as for the oxygenous, so that the alkaline salt which is contained in the earthy remainder may be supposed to consist of pure carbon, chemically combined with azote; the metallic matters said to be obtained from it in the analytical experiments which have been made, may be rather considered as extraneous to its composition, than its constituent base, as has been conjectured.

I might enlarge upon this subject, but I proceed to notice the difference of animal charcoal. When bones are boiled in a digester, they give out all their fat, gelatine, and other soluble matters, and if afterwards distilled, per se, yield vol. alkali or ammonia, more or less contaminated with vol. empyreumatic oil, and when thus brought to a carbonaceous state, they do appear to differ much from vegetable charcoal, but in their great density. On the other hand, when burnt in the open air, they do not like vegetable substances afford any alkali, but are reduced to a phosphat of lime. Upon the same principle of reasoning, if it may be presumed that the vegetable alkalies be differently modified combinations of the diamond with azote*; as their difference cannot be ascertained when in a state of purity, and can only be determined by the compounds they form with different acids, we may conjecture, I say, upon the same principle that phosphorus is not a simple, but a compound substance. It has been supposed to be pure *hydrogen*; but why may we not as well suppose it to be a compound of lime or magnesia with azote? It is true it has never been decomposed, but the daily discoveries which are making of the more precise nature of the substances which are the objects of experiment, should check the confidence of our decisions, and the more so since the powerful and wonderful agency of electricty in many combinations and decompositions begins now to be noticed and explained by some of the most eminent philosophers of the day.

JOHN PROCTOR, Jun.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

The Elements of Commerce; being a Complete System of Commercial Calculations. By CHRISTOPHER DUBOST. *Formerly Engineer, and Author of Commercial Arithmetic, in* 2 vols. 8vo.

THE author, in common with the generality of writers, begins by condemning every work of the kind that has gone before him; neither does he approve of the manner of teaching arithmetic in our schools,

* I should rather suppose the diamond to be silex in its very purest state than carbon, this latter term being more appropriate to what is called charcoal, or its first combination with oxygen and flint, and the quartzose stones in general to be different compounds of pure silex or diamond with argil, lime, or other earths.

in the following introductory passage, and refers to a former work of his called Commercial Arithmetic. "In conceiving the plan of the Elements of Commerce, I considered that the calculations, which I was about to present to the public, were in general of a nature different from those which are taught in schools; that young merchants, after having finished their education, would not unwillingly revert to elementary studies; and that, fraught with veneration for the profound science of their perceptors, they would disdain to learn whatever had not been included in the circle of their tuition. In fact, as we think in our childhood as others teach us to think, we naturally adopt their prejudices; and even when we arrive at an age when we presume that we possess an independent power of exercising our faculties, we continue to think by the presumption of others, as long as the prejudices which others have imparted retain their empire. Hence I concluded that *the Elements of Commerce* would be usefully preceded by a Treatise upon *Commercial Arithmetic*, intended as an essay to change the system of teaching hitherto adopted in schools."

Hence it appears, that to profit by the work under consideration we should make ourselves acquainted with his *Commercial Arithmetic*. At the commencement of the second chapter he says, "The occasion for commercial calculations recurs so frequently, and their use is so very necessary, that we cannot be too strenuous in our endeavours to advance them to the highest degree of simplicity and perfection." In mentioning the names of several foreign authors, who have written on the practical part of commerce, he adds, "Their works are not elementary, and however useful they may be to those who are initiated in calculations, they are, as it were, out of the reach of others who have books not that advantage." And again, "There are not any elementary by which such calculations might be learned; and as we cannot sufficiently appreciate that which we know but imperfectly, it is not surprising that the calculations of commerce be so little the object of study." Under the head of *Different Calculations*, the author begins by simplifying the calculations of Tare and Trett; from thence to Brokerage, Premiums of Insurance; and then the calculation of Interest; and finishes by the explanation of Discount.

Upon the second head, *Operations of Exchange*, is given much instructive matter, and the definitions are very clear; the author's calculations embrace the several courses of exchange to and from, not only Europe, but other parts of the world.

The third head, *Arbitrations of Exchange*, is thus defined, "Such advantages originate in the variations to which exchanges are subject,

either by political, financial, or commercial operations, which have naturally a contemporaneous influence on the balance of trade; and in order to discover contingencies so very interesting, *Arbitrations of Exchange* are used."

The fourth head, *Speculations in Exchange and Banking Operations*, contains an explanation of the manner in which such speculations may be effected; but the author acknowledges their uncertainty by saying, "It is obvious, however, that *Speculations in Exchanges* can only be productive of profit in proportion to the capital employed; and they are subject, at the same time, to several risks." Some of these risks he points out. He then proceeds to enumerate the causes of the frequent *Variations in Exchanges*, which he divides into *Ordinary* and *Extraordinary*, and then proceeds to the definition of what he terms *Banking Orders*, of which he gives examples, *simple and compound*.

In the fifth and last head of this volume, under *Exchange Circulations*, which he explains as "banking operations performed entirely by means of credit, being operations by which the possessors of limited capital are enabled to undertake and sustain concerns of far greater magnitude." By pursuing such courses, it may be reasonably supposed, that too many of our young merchants and tradesmen are reduced from the path of rectitude and fair dealing, which ultimately tends in their ruin.

The second volume, like the first, is divided under five heads, viz. *Operations of Specie and Bullion*; *of Pars of Exchange and Coins*; *of Practical Speculations in Merchandize*; *Description of Monies, Weights, and Measures*; *and of Logarithms*. These, with some very useful Tables of Logarithms, complete the work.

Under the first head, is described the nature and properties of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Platina; but why the latter is mentioned does not appear, as it cannot be termed either specie or bullion. He then proceeds to the explanation of *Specific Gravity*, with its supposed origin, and of the mode of using it; to which follows the Weights used in London for the more precious metals, and their relation to those of other countries, which are determined by the rule of Equation; and this head is finished by some propositions and many examples, with their solution, both by *Equation* and *Logarithms*, equally useful and correct.

The head of *Pars of Exchange and of Coin* comes next; the first of which he divides into two, *Intrinsic Par* and *Eventual Par*. Of the first he says, "The expression of intrinsic par is intended to convey an idea in general of a mean par between two intrinsic pars, resulting from a

comparison of the gold and silver coin respectively, of one state with those of another. Hence it is, that writers upon commercial economy, considering the intrinsic par between England and France, according to the anterior method of quoting the exchange, agreed in deeming 60 sols, Tournois, as the counter value or par for 29 pence sterling, being a mean term between the par of 60 sols opposed to 30 pence, resulting from the comparison of the gold coins of the two countries and the par of 60 sols opposed to 28 pence, resulting from a similar comparison of their silver coins." He then proceeds to consider and explain the different pars of exchange existing between England, Portugal, Spain, and France; and concludes, that the par between the two first must arise from a comparison of their *gold coins*, whilst that of England, with the two latter, must be settled by a comparison of their *silver coins* respectively.

He then goes on to the calculation of the *Intrinsic Par*, by a nice and accurate comparison between the guinea and the French gold piece, of 40 franks, which is performed by equation. The method of finding the par of coins and the par of exchange follows, and is exemplified in the first by a comparison of the *joanese* of Portugal with the English guinea; in the latter, by a similar one, to ascertain the exchange between London and Lisbon; and, by another example, between London and Hamburg, in a comparison between the *pound sterling* and 34 $\frac{7}{24}$ shill. Flem banco. An error of great magnitude is here pointed out, whereby this country must have sustained very great loss in the course of exchange with France. The author says, "I shall beg leave to point out to my readers the strange error existing in almost all the tables of monies published in this country, and which is even rather generally adopted in business, namely, that 24 livres Tournois are equal to one pound sterling, which would induce a supposition that the ecu of six livres of France was equivalent to the English crown, notwithstanding that the weight and standard of the former is inferior to those of the latter, and that according to the pars which I have determined, and of which the correctness may be verified, the pound sterling would be worth 25 livres, 5 sols, 10 deniers Tournois, or 24 francs, 98 cents, admitting the existence of a mean par on the result of the two intrinsic pars." This statement, which there is little reason to doubt, shews how much may be lost by a too implicit reliance upon printed tables without due investigation as to their accuracy.

Under *Practical Speculations in Merchandize*, the calculations of which, the author says, "are much more complicated in elementary

matter than those which I have hitherto described; and in fact, to know them with precision, it is necessary to know the following data between the two contracting places:—

1st. The actual price of the goods, the money in which it is stipulated, and the customary terms of payment.

2d. The mutual relation of the weights and measures.

3d. The rate of exchange at which the parties may remit or draw, and reciprocally.

4th. The duties, commissions, and brokerages, as well as the shipping charges payable upon exportation.

5th. The manner of freight, whether inwards or outwards, with the premiums of insurance and policy.

6th. The importation duties; charges of landing, commission, and brokerage, as well as the charges of warehouse rent on importation.

7th. The difference which may be between the tares, and other allowances, at the place of purchase, and the corresponding allowances at the place of sale."

It is under this head particularly that the use of the *Rule of Equation*, and also the use of Logarithms will be most felt, for which the author gives very plain directions, and illustrates by several examples.

The fourth head—*Description of Monies, Weights, and Measures.* From the account accompanying this head it appears, that until the year 485 no coinage of silver had taken place; but at that period the *denarius* was struck, which contained an ounce of that metal; and also that no gold coins appeared before the year 547, when one pound of gold was divided and coined into 96 pieces, under the denomination *aureus*, solidus, sols or merely that of *denarius;* and he continues to pursue the same subject down to the reign of Charlemagne, and from thence (in France) to the year 1726.

He then proceeds to divide the object into monies of account and monies of exchange, enumerating and describing the monies, weights, and measures, not only of the nations, but of the principal cities in all parts of the world. These are arranged alphabetically for a more ready reference. They comprise near 200 different places in various parts of the globe, which must be extremely useful, not only to the merchant, but also to the traveller, by making him acquainted with their real value, by the comparison with those of his own country. Here succeeds eleven tables, the

"1st of which shews the intrinsic value of the monies of account of foreign nations, expressed in pence Sterling.

"The 2d shews the weight, fineness, and pure contents of the principal gold coins of foreign nations, expresed in English money.

"The 3d shews the same as the preceding, of the silver coins.

"The 4th shews the quantity of grains, Troy weight, contained in each of the weights, and in the trade of the precious metals, by all countries.

"The 5th shews the quantity of grains, Troy weight, contained in each of the weights, used by the same in the sale of merchandize, and the relation of foreign weights to 100 pounds, and also to one pound avoirdupois.

"The 6th shews the quantity of English cubic inches contained in each of the corn measures, and the relation of foreign measures to 10 quarters Winchester measure.

"The seventh shews the contents of foreign liquid measures in English cubic inches, and their several relations to 100 gallons English wine measure.

"The 8th shews the same with respect to cloth measure, and their relation to 100 yards and 100 ells English measure.

"The 9th shews the same as to long measure, compared with 100 English feet.

"The 10th shews the same with respect to land measure in English square feet, and the relation of foreign measures to 100 acres English measure.

"The 11th shews the length, in English feet, of the several itinerary measures, and the relation of those measures to one degree of the terrestrial meridian, equal to 364,420 feet English."

All these tables finish with an example worked by the Rule of Equation; and the author then explains the superiority of *Logarithms* in mercantile calculations, over common arithmetic, saying, "To make use of Logarithms it is not necessary to know in what manner they were invented. I shall therefore confine myself to saying a few words upon the subject, which will give you an idea of their formation." This he does by describing *Arithmetical* and *Geometrical Progression*, by which it appears that the formation of Logarithms are a kind of combination of them both. Logarithms, being, according to the author's own definition, "Numbers in *Arithmetical Progression* corresponding, term by term, with a similar series of numbers in *Geometrical Progression*." He then proceeds further to explain their formation, which can only be properly done by referring to the work itself. To this follows a Table of Logarithms, which, with an Index, closes the work.

The application of Logarithms to mercantile accounts is entirely

new, as heretofore they have generally been used only in mathematical demonstration; but by their employment here, they simplify as w e as shorten, those tedious combinations of figures through which our forefathers were obliged to labour, in order to arrive at that point to which we are now conducted, by this new and novel method, in less than one third of the former time and trouble, and with much greater certainty of being correct.

In short, the whole arrangement of this work, which must have been produced by considerable labour and time for preparing all the various calculations, give great merit to its author; and it may be well recommended to all classes of the trading world, but particularly to merchants, whose transmarine connexions render it more necessary to them than to others, as a most useful companion both to the parlour and the compting house.

An attempt to Elucidate the pernicious Consequences of a Deviation from the Principles of the Orders in Council. London, printed for S. TIPPER.' 76 pages, 8vo.

THIS writer endeavours to point out the evil tendency of granting his Majesty's licences under the orders in council, for carrying on trade with the continent, maintaining that we are enriching the enemy at the expence of John Bull, particularly "licences for the importation of the staple commodities of the enemy, in direct opposition to the principles of the orders in council of the 11th November, and tending to the extreme and permanent injury of the commercial and political interests of the realm."

We beg leave to differ from the author on this subject, for had the strict and rigorous blockade been enforced with no modification, what would have become of our silk manufactures for instance, and we are indebted to these very "pernicious consequences" for keeping some thousand looms, now at work, from the increasing consumption of the various kinds of fancy silks now in use and in demand for exportation: (vide importations of raw and thrown silk in our last Number, page 557.) And if the list of articles allowed to be exported from Holland, according to the Dutch commercial decree, (vide Number 11, page 455,) are compared with the list of articles allowed to be imported into this kingdom under the orders in council, we shall find that strict attention is paid to those articles only, which

we are in immediate want of, and the only ones that we might do without are French cambrics and lace; but we conceive there is still a policy in admitting these articles, for we know that they are in such repute in this country, (no matter whether the manufactures of Buckingham and Scotland can equal them or not,) that they would find an easy access through the smuggling traders, to the very great injury of the revenue; and if John Bull *must* have French lace and cambrics, let him pay for them, that some good may be derived from even evil.

This writer does not seem to carry in view any commercial intercourse between France and Holland, and he supposes that Buonaparte enforces more vigorously his system of blockade from British produce, than we do in retaliation; as he says, "Buonaparte's policy is exactly the reverse of ours, he allows no importation whatever, except cotton and Jesuits' bark, he rather submits to any privation than pay away his cash, which impoverishes him and enriches us, and for which he has more urgent calls; he has no objection to sell us useless articles, but will part with none from which he can derive any benefit, and in return he will take cotton for the employment of French industry, to rival us at some future time in that branch, or he will accept of bark as absolutely necessary for his military hospitals, but of nothing else; he is perfectly aware of the distress that would ensue, if we had no vent for exporting the surplus of the produce of our manufactures and colonies, and he exerts every nerve to bring the moment near when we shall arrive at the point of having no market left." But although Buonaparte openly disavows his want of British manufactures, and colonial produce, he in part connives at the smuggling of his vassals, the Dutch, and has openly his *commercial agents* at their different ports, who find it their advantage, as well as their master's, to grant *certificats d'origine* for the introduction of otherwise prohibited goods, from thence to the interior of France.

Again he says, "The consumption of every British article diminishes perceptibly, and their high prices put them beyond the reach of the middling and lower classes who substitute other things, but where that is impossible, to do without them altogether. In Holland for instance, native tobacco which two years ago was detested even by the lowest rabble, is now generally used. For coffee, necessity has substituted roasted rye, horse beans, and several sorts of dried and prepared roots. Indigo is almost entirely disused; in Saxony and other parts of Germany, where blue cloth was formerly much worn, they have laid the practice of dying this colour totally aside.

It is true the cultivation of tobacco has been introduced and encouraged both in France and Holland, but we know very well that foreign tobacco is in great demand, and fetches a ready market there; and the scarcity of most of the articles of colonial produce, is occasioned more from other nations being shut out of the foreign markets, by the British dominion of the seas.

The writer argues strongly against the importation of French wines, and that the licences permitting the same were monopolized by a few French houses. We cannot comprehend what he means by saying they were only granted to a few French houses, at the exclusion of the British merchants. He then gives the following cost and expences on a tun of wine transhipped for exportation.

A tun of wine first cost at Bourdeaux	84*£*.
Expences, duty, commission, &c.	2
Freight	10
Duty under the orders in council	6
Expences in England, insurance from Bourdeaux	2
Freight to the Baltic	5
Average insurance for all risks on first cost, and premium 25*l.* being at 25 gs. per cent.	11 16 3
	£44 16 3

In condemning the trade with Holland, he states that two-thirds of the present expenditure of Holland is raised from the proceeds of their superfluous articles imported into Britain, viz. butter, cheese, geneva, madder, &c. The Dutch budget being 70,000,000 of florins, or 5¼ million of guineas.

The balance of trade with Holland is given against us, from the vessels allowed to import returning mostly in ballast, and take back their freight in guineas, procured by the Jews at a moderate premium. In speaking of the Dutch ministers, he says, "To make the expenditure of the royal house appear small, the ministers have small salaries, but are permitted under the rose to do a little business for themselves; one imports coffee, a second tea, and a third another article, and so on; and it is not improbable that King Louis goes halves with his ministers."

In order to distress the Dutch, he suggests a prohibition of Dutch butter, which would act as a bounty to the Irish: thus, he says, by starving the Dutch and feeding the Irish, you will kill two birds with one stone. On the whole, many of the observations are trite, and

shews the writer to be well versed in what he calls the trick of procuring trading licences, by imposing on the board of trade with plausible tales and arguments; and if we mistake not, he is one who despises the grapes because they are not within his reach, or else we should not have heard of this attempt.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Commercial Telegraph. The utility, nay, we may say national importance, of this new invented naval, military and commercial day and night telegraph, is too generally known and felt to require comment. By this means intelligence flies quicker than if mounted on the wings of the wind; and it moves in fact as quick as light itself. The present telegraphic mode of conveying dispatches, imperfect and obscure as it is, has been deemed of sufficient consequence to invite the attention of the state both at home and abroad; but the telegraphic art never yet has been rendered subservient to individual or mercantile accommodation. Hitherto its uses have been diurnal only; nocturnal objects have been confined to the structure of light-houses, and to the use of beacons illuminated, or fires kindled upon hills.

It is the observation of a learned writer, who handled this subject with great ability, that if telegraphs were brought to so great a degree of perfection, as to convey information speedily and distinctly; if they were so simplified that they could be constructed and maintained at little expence, the advantages that would result from them are almost incalculable, not to speak of the speed with which information could be communicated and orders given in times of war, by means of which misfortunes might be prevented or instantly repaired, difficulties removed and disputes precluded; and by means of which also the whole kingdom could be prepared in an instant to oppose an invading enemy. It might be used by commercial men to convey commissions cheaper and speedier than any express can travel. The metropolis of almost every distant nation might be united by chains of posts; and the settling of those disputes, which now take up months and years, might be accomplished in as many hours. This desirable object, so long in embryo, seems at length to have been attained by the unremitted industry and perseverance of the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, who has obtained a patent for his invention, and who means very shortly to convince the understanding of all men, to what an improved

state telegraphic communication can be brought, both by day and by night, on sea and on shore, by erecting, in the first instance, upon an entire new principle, a chain of posts and telegraphic military waggons, acting on a circle for fifty miles round London; and as the present government telegraph can only act upon a straight line, and is in other respects very imperfect, it remains to be proved, whether Colonel Lindsay's telegraph possesses the superior merit given to it by report. But if he can realize the assurances he has given his friends, that he is able to do five times the work of the present telegraph; and that he can communicate from London to Edinburgh, and on to Dublin, a space of near 600 miles, in little more than an hour (a thing one can hardly credit, as he will have the sea to cross) the vast importance that will result to the nation at large cannot be too highly appreciated. This momentuous plan suggested itself to Colonel Lindsay during his long professional services in India, which afforded him an ample opportunity of convincing himself, by local knowledge, of the vast importance to which telegraphic communication is capable of being applied in the extensive territories of the East India Company, as well for naval and military, as commercial and political purposes; and it may with great truth be added, that such a mode of conveying intelligence through that vast country may ere long prove itself the salvation of those valuable possessions, by the speedy collecting of a military force to any given station that emergency may require.

Extraordinary Phenomenon. At Sandside, in the parish of Reay and county of Caithness, there was seen, about two months ago, an animal supposed to be what is termed the Mermaid; the head and chest being all that was visible, and exactly resembling those of a full grown young woman. The mammæ were perfectly formed; the arms longer than in the human body, and the eyes somewhat smaller. When the waves dashed the hair, which was of a sea-green shade, over the face, the hands were immediatedly employed to replace it. The skin was of a pink colour. Though observed by several persons, within the distance of twenty yards, for about an hour and a half, it discovered no symptoms of alarm. It was moreover seen by four or five individuals of unquestionable veracity, at the same time. Something of the same kind was observed in the same neighbourhood, about seven or eight years ago, by a gentleman residing near the spot.

Destruction of the China Manufactory, Loremore, Worcestershire. This manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Granger, Wood and Co. was discovered to be on fire, about eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening, 26th April last. In a very short time every assistance was rendered by the

inhabitants; and the 36th regiment assembled to protect the property. Engines arrived at the spot without delay, and no means were left untried to subdue the fury of the element; but all efforts proved insufficient, and at one o'clock the whole of the premises became a heap of ruins. The most strenuous endeavours of the neighbours to save any part of the valuable effects were likewise abortive; and they had the regret and mortification to witness the entire destruction of every article connected with the manufactory.

Grand Union Canal. It is in contemplation to apply, in the next session of Parliament, for an act for the Grand Union Canal, being in a line from the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal at Foxton, near Market Harborough, to a point near the village of Crick, a distance of twenty miles, surveyed lately by Mr. Bevan; and from thence, through the hill near Crick, by a tunnel of forty-three chains in length, to join the Grand Junction Canal near Long Buckby, a further distance of five miles, the estimate is calculated at something less than 205,000*l.* whereof 165,000*l.* has been already subscribed. W. T. Praed, Esq. of Hart Street, is appointed chairman and treasurer.

Croydon Canal. A complete line of navigation will be completed from the Thames to Croydon, by the month of August next, according to the report of the engineer, Mr. Clark, as presented to the general assembly of the proprietors on 5th June last. The report also states, that there are 222 shares remaining undisposed of, the proceeds of which, together with the sum of 12,000*l.* remaining to be raised according to the powers of the act, will be sufficient to pay all debts and outstanding accounts due by the company.

Liverpool. It is intended to take down the spire and part of the steeple of St. George's Church at Liverpool, a measure which, though greatly to be regretted, on account of the architectural beauty of the structure, is yet become absolutely necessary to the security of the inhabitants and to all who attend the market.

Hull. The inhabitants of Kingston-on-Hull have at length resolved to apply to Parliament for an act for establishing a nightly watch, with a provision for paving, cleansing, and lighting the Lordship of Myton, and such other improvements as may be deemed proper. The foundation stone of the new theatre in this town was laid by John Broadley, Esq. on the morning of the 2d of May, with all the ceremonies usual on like occasions. In a cavity of the stone was deposited a sealed phial, containing a parchment with appropriate inscriptions; and another with the signatures of Mr. Broadley, Mr. Mountain (the architect), and the

other gentlemen who assisted, together with several gold, silver, and copper coins of his present Majesty.

Hereford Coal Company. A meeting of the inhabitants of Hereford has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making experiments in order to ascertain whether coal exists under Checkley Common, in the parish of Mordiford; an experienced proprietor of coal mines having given it as his opinion that it may be found there. The measure was resolved on, and a subscription entered into for defraying the expence.

Merino Sheep. Twelve thousand more of these valuable sheep are ready to be shipped in different ports in Spain for this country. Eight thousand of them are as a present to his Majesty, under whose management they will no doubt turn out a valuable acquisition to the country at large; and the remaining four thousand are the private property of Mr. Cochrane Johnston, who is waiting with great anxiety at Cadiz for vessels in order to ship them for England.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Sweden.

FROM Gottenburgh we learn, a great variety of opinions are expressed with respect to the result of affairs in Sweden, as affecting British commerce. Of the numerous English merchants at that place, only two, who are not naturalized, venture to sleep within the walls of the town. All the others in the evening repair to what is called the Port, which is a suburb, from whence, in case of alarm, they may in a few minutes take refuge on board the shipping in the harbour. This precaution shews that the English there are apprehensive of one of the most violent acts of hostility to which peaceable merchants can be exposed in a foreign country, and from which, if committed, we must presume every thing injurious to our trade in the ports of Sweden, whether within or without the limits of the Baltic.

The order in council, of 29th April last, subjecting all vessels, coming from the ports of Stockholm and Carlscrona, to quarantine, is now revoked.

America. Letters from Philadelphia, of 10th May, state, that an intimation had been given to the American government, that France was disposed to revoke the Berlin decree, as the British orders in council were to be rescinded. The arrangements made by Mr. Erskine

appear to have been every where considered as conclusive; and all classes of men had begun to act upon the faith of their forming the basis of a new and more amicable system of policy between the two countries. It evidently appears, that before this arrangement took place between Mr. Erskine and the American government, every thing portended a speedy rupture between America and Great Britain. The non-intercourse act was considered only as a temporary, and the last experiment to preserve peace; and had there been no concession on the part of this country, or no revocation of the order of council, war must have been inevitable.

France, according to her own account, still bears every thing with a high hand; but with respect to trade and commerce they are literally starved yet dare not complain, being kept alive with the hopes of replenishing their wants from the plunder of foreign countries, their *ci-devant faithful allies.*

The following is the extract from the Antwerp Gazette:

"It may be considered as certain, in the present state of things, that the imperial decree of 16th Sept. 1808, will not only be executed with the utmost rigour, but also that its influence will be extended to all the allies of France, on the Continent; for if ever there existed a moment for successfully giving a death-blow to the industry of Great Britain, it is the present. Almost all the coasts of Europe belong to France or her friends and allies, Trieste, Fiume, and Sweden also, are lost to England; and the shores of the Baltic will speedily be furnished with a numerous army, which will more effectually prevent the overflow of prohibited productions."

Holland. In consequence of the obstacles against trading direct from England to Holland, and on a representation of the merchants concerned in the Dutch trade, licences are now granted to tranship cargoes of British manufactures, colonial produce, and all goods not prohibited by his Majesty's orders in council, from Heligoland to Holland, in small craft, 20 tons and under, which licences only pay the stamp duty of 1*l.* 10*s.*; but if exceeding the tonnage of 20 tons burthen, then they pay the full fees of 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* This is done to avoid the French privateers along the coast, and will be a means of furnishing a tolerable good supply to Mynheer, who will then supply his dear friends, the French, who are anxiously waiting for a taste of our colonial produce, accompanied with a Dutch *certificat d'origine.*

Russia. We have the pleasure to observe, that several cargoes have lately arrived from Russian ports in the Baltic; and the produce of that country may be expected to look down accordingly.

Domestic. Above seventy vessels, laden with American produce, have arrived at our ports within the last week, in consequence of the new arrangements. We do not know as yet the full effect of this influx; but it cannot fail most materially to reduce the price of every American article. One thing, however, has been made obvious by the late cessation of intercourse, and which it is most important for the legislature to consider; and that is the improving state of our own produce of corn.

We have been now for two years thrown entirely upon the British farmer for subsistence. We have had no import of wheat or flour, either from the continent of Europe or America, and yet there has been a sufficient supply in our markets, and the prices have not become exorbitant.

It has been demonstrated, not only that we grow enough for our own consumption, but that, from the rapid advances made in agriculture, if not now checked by impolitic discouragement, the soil would produce food for double its population in seven years from this date. We hope, that early in next session of Parliament, this most important subject will receive a deliberate discussion, and that the system of the corn laws will be revived. Fears were entertained that our West India islands would have been destitute of provisions on account of the severe regulations of America; but the result has not justified that apprehension.

A petition has been presented to Parliament respecting the duty on salt importable into Ireland. It appears that the duty on British salt imported to Ireland is at present 2*s.* per bushel of 56*lb.*; and the duty on salt imported there from France, Spain, or the Mediterannean, is only 1*s.* 5*d.* per bushel. This, it is expected, will be redressed by the equity of Parliament, and that a British staple commodity will no longer pay a larger duty in any part of the British dominions, than the same article pays when imported from foreign ports.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

IN the British parliament, the following acts (among others of less moment,) have received the royal assent since our last report, viz. The consolidated fund, vote of credit, the judges' salaries, sale of offices prevention, the bankrupt laws amendment, the friendly societies,

Manchester water-works, Strand Bridge, and Greenwich water-works Bills, and also a Bill for preventing enlistments from the local into the general Militia; and on Wednesday the 21st ult. Parliament was prorogued, after the following Speech had been delivered by the Lord Chancellor, in the name of his Majesty:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that his Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled by the state of the public business, to release you from your laborious attendance in Parliament.

"His Majesty doubts not that on your return into your respective counties, you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate both by instruction and example, a spirit of attachment to those established Laws and that happy Constitution, which it has ever been his Majesty's anxious wish to support and to maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depend the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which his Majecty derives from your having been enabled to provide for those services without any great or immediate addition to the burthens upon his people.

"His Majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wishes, respecting an increased provision for the poorer Clergy; an object in the highest degree interesting to his Majesty's feelings, and deserving the favorable consideration of Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The atrocious and unparralleled act of violence and treachery by which the Ruler of France attempted to surprise and to enslave the Spanish nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resistance against the usurpation and tyranny of the French Government, has, at the same time, awakened in other nations of Europe, a determination to resist, by a new effort, the continued and increasing encroachments on their safety and independence.

"Although the uncertainty of all human events and the vicissitudes attendant upon war, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe, his Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles.

"To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverence, his Majesty has di-

rected us to assure you, that he is determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support, convinced that you will agree with him in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other nations is no less conductive to the true interests than it is becoming the character and honour of Great Britain."

An expedition consisting of 40,000 men is preparing to go from the Suffolk coast; the naval part to be under the command of Sir. R. Strachan:—the military commanders are not yet appointed.

Several additional regiments, among which are the 6th, 9th, and 38th, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark immediately for foreign service. The heavy baggage is to be left at home in store: the Officers to take with them only a few indispensable necessaries; and the privates but two shirts each: no women are to accompany them. From these circumstances it is supposed that they are destined for a service not distant, nor likely to be of long duration.

Government, it is said, has determined on constructing new docks at Sheerness, sufficiently capacious to receive 74 gun ships. A bridge over the King's Ferry into the Isle of Sheppy is also projected, on which 300 convicts are to be employed as labourers.

Parliament being now prorogued, it is rumoured that very considerable changes are to be made in all the subordinate Offices of the State. The inquiries that have been instituted, and still more so the inquiries that were apprehended, have forced Ministers to think of establishing a more effectual check in all the departments of Government. The War-Office is to be new-modelled; the Accomptant's branch is to be separated from the other, and a plan is devised, for bringing up at length the arrears of the books, and to keep the accounts in future even. A reform is also to be introduced into the Stamp-Office.

Foreign Affairs.

The war between Austria and France is carrying on with great vigour on both sides. On the 19th and 20th of May, Buonaparte passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the Island of Lobau, whence the second passage over the less arm, and his further offensive dispositions were necessarily to be directed.---His Imperial Highness (the Archduke Charles) resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprize.---This determination excited throughout the whole army, the highest enthusiasm. Animated

by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their Sovereign, every man became a hero, and the smoking ruins—the scenes of desolation which mark the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance...With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times, repeated, of—"Live our good Emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns, at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy, and soon after three o'clock the battle commenced.

"The Emperor Napoleon in person, directed the movements of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Eslingen, places, to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed.—He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equipt cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description.

"The battle with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was taken ten times, lost, and again conquered. Eslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At eleven at night, the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night put an end to the carnage. Meanwhile fire boats, which were floating down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy however conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the re-construction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled. The perseverence of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which in the French Proclamations, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field

of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6,000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt, and were sacrificed.

" At the departure of the courier, the Emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large Island of Lobau. Our army is still engaged in close pursuit.—The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as they are collected.—Among the prisoners, are the French General Durosnel, General of Division, and Foulet Royer, first Chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtenburgh General Roder, who was made prisoner at Nusdorf by the second battalion of the Vienna Landwehr."

Such is the Austrian account. The French Bulletins admit a loss of 1100 killed and 3000 wounded in this desperate engagement; and it is surely no mean effort to have succeeded in checking the progress of the successful desolator of Europe. No further information has been received of any operation by the Archduke Charles's army since the 22d ult.; but a report is prevalent of a battle having taken place at Lublin, in Austrian Poland, between the Austrians commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand, and the Saxons and Poles under General Dembrowski, in which the latter, it is stated, were defeated with great loss, and General Dembrowski himself killed. This intelligence is somewhat corroborated by a paragragh in one of the Hamburgh Papers, stating that an action had been fought in Poland, but that the result was not known.

The Fourth Austrian Bulletin, relating to the retreat of the army from Italy, concludes thus:—" Nothing has happened on the frontiers of Hungary; but the garrison of Presburgh has been reinforced. The insurrection of Rabb has made some prisoners at Weselburgh. On the 28th of May, all the French troops that had been on the frontiers of Hungary had retreated."

The whole of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg have submitted to the French and Bavarian forces. The brave peasantry, unsustained by the Archduke John, who in consequence of the disasters in Germany, had found it necessary to retreat and cover Hungary, after some desperate conflicts, had found it necessary to make submission, and return to their homes. The Austrians who are made prisoners by Buonaparte are allotted to the farmers and manufacturers, and they are sent out in divisions of 50 to work for the French nation. Possibly in the first instance the inidviduals may not suffer by the change. Labour in the

fields in France is less grievous than confinement in a French prison, but the precedent is shocking, and may lead to abuses the most dreadful.

In the north of Germany, the gallant Colonel Schill entered Pomerania, and took possession of Stralsund, where however he has been killed after a most gallant resistance. His head, it is said, has been sent to Cassel, in order that the soldier who was supposed to have slain him, might receive the reward of 10,000 francs, offered for it; and his forces are totally dispersed. It is to be hoped that the several animated proclamations which he has addressed to the Germans will have the effect of rallying them around the standard of liberty and social order, and induce them to make one grand effort against the unlimited ambition of Buonaparte.

The King of Prussia, it is confidently stated, has declared war against France, and has entered Saxony with an army of 40,000 men. The Prussian declaration is said to be in town: but it has not yet met the public eye.

The late King of Sweden is still rigorously confined at Gripsholm. The Diet have offered the crown to the Duke of Sudermania, by the title of Charles XIII, and have granted him liberty to nominate his successor. The *Russians* have broken the armistice with Sweden, and have taken possession of the town of Tomea, and 700 men who garrisoned it. Their demands are said to be, that the Queen shall be appointed Regent during the minority of her son—that Finland shall be ceded, and that the Swedish ports shall be shut against England. The whole proposition having been rejected, is the cause of the re-commencement of hostilities.---The Austrian ambassador has been ordered to leave Petersburg, and hostilities have been commenced between Austria and Russia.

Spain and Portugal. The substance of the intelligence received from the gallant Sir A. Wellesley, is, that he had determined to pursue Marshal Victor, who had abandoned Alcantara, and fallen back from Merida to Caceres. Sir. A Wellesley's force had passed the Mindego, and was within 25 miles of Gen. Mackenzie's corps, which was near Castel Branco, and marching to Alcantara.---Letters from Cadiz to the 25ult. and Seville Gazettes to the 23d, were also received by the same conveyance. They state that Gen. Cuesta had, in consequence of Victor's movement towards Portugal, removed his head quarters from Monasteros to Medellin, and that in his subsequent operations, he intended to act in concert with the British army.

Some invidious Overtures made by Sebastiani had been indignantly rejected by the Supreme Central Junta.

Letters from Capt. M'Kinley, dated Vigo, May 25, state, that the Spaniards had retaken St. Jago—that Ney was strengthening himself at Corunna—that the Spaniards had defeated a body of French, after three actions, near Lugo, and had driven them to take refuge in that town.

Two decrees have been issued at Madrid by order of Joseph Buonaparte: the first dismisses the pensioners on Government, as well as his body-guards; and the second invites the young nobility of the provinces to equip themselves, and assume that *honourable* distinction of guarding his person free of pay—the non-arrival of treasure from South America, and the difficulty of levying taxes, are said to have rendered this measure indispensable.

The Central Junta has issued a Decree by which those Ecclesiastics who have joined the enemy, are to be presumed guilty of high treason, to forfeit their temporalities and effects; and when seized, receive sentence of death.—The merchants of Cadiz have offered the Central Junta a loan of one million of dollars free of interest, which has been accepted.

America. New York papers to the 26th ult. have been received. They contain an account of the opening of an Extraordinary Session of the Congress of the United States on the 22d of the same month. The message of the President to the Legislature relates chiefly to the negociation with Mr. Erskine, and the renewal of the intercourse with this country, no farther interruption of which appears to have been apprehended. Dispatches, it is stated, have been transmitted to the American Minister at Paris, announcing the supposed adjustment of the differences between Great Britain and the United States, in order to press the revocation of the French Decrees, at least in so far as they affect American commerce. By the time, however, that those dispatches would reach the American Minister at Paris, he would have learned that the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine had not received the approbation of his Majesty's Government.

Accounts from St. Domingo, to the 12th of April, state, that a battle had been fought near the Mole between the troops of Christophe and Petion in which the former had lost 500 men.

OBITUARY OF MERCHANTS AND TRADESMEN.

On Tuesday, 30th May, at Walthamston, David Barclay, Esq. in the 81st year of his age; he was the only surviving grandson of Robert Barclay, of Urie, Author of the celebrated Apology for the Quakers. He was bred to business

in the city of London, and was long at the head of a most extensive house in Cheapside, chiefly engaged in the American trade, and the affairs of which he closed at the commencement of the Revolution. He was, at that time as much distinguished by his talents, knowledge, integrity, and power, as a merchant, as he has ever since in retirement by his patriotism, philanthropy, and munificence. We cannot form to ourselves, even in imagination, the idea of a character more perfect than that of David Barclay. Graced by nature with a most noble form, all the qualities of his mind and heart corresponded with the grandeur of his exterior. The superiority of his understanding confirmed the impression which the dignity of his demeanor made on all; and though, by the tenets of his religious faith, he abstained from all the honours of public trust to which he was frequently invited by his fellow citizens, yet his influence was justly great on all the public questions of the day: his examination at the bar of the House of Commons, and his advice on the subject of the American dispute, were so clear, so intelligent, and so wise, that, though not followed, Lord North publicly acknowledged he had derived more information from him than from all others on the east of Temple-bar. It was the revolution that determined him to wind up his extensive concerns, and to retire; but not as busy men generally retire, to the indulgence of mere personal luxury. His benevolent heart continued active in his retreat. He distributed his ample fortune in the most sublime ways. Instead of making all those persons whom he loved dependant on his future bounty, as expectants at his death, he became himself, the executor of his own will, and by the most magnificent aid to all his relatives, he not only laid the foundation, but lived to see the maturity of all those establishments which now give such importance to his family. Nor was it merely to his relations that this seasonable friendship was given, but to the young men, whom he had bred in his mercantile house, and of whose virtuous dispositions he approved. Some of the most eminent merchants in the city of London are proud to acknowledge the gratitude they owe to David Barclay, for the means of their first introduction into life, and for the benefit of his counsel and countenance in their early stages of it. It is a proof of the sagacity of his patronage, that he had very few occasions to repent of the protection he had conferred. And the uninterrupted happiness he enjoyed for many years in the midst of the numerous connections he had reared, held out a lively example and a lesson to others of the value of a just and well-directed beneficence.

His virtue was not limited to his relatives, to his friends, to his sect, to his country, or to the colour of his species—he was a man of the warmest affections, and therefore loved his family and friends—he was a patriot, and therefore preferred his own country to all others; but he was a Christian, and felt for the human race. No man therefore was ever more active than David Barclay, in promoting whatever might ameliorate the condition of man—largely endowed by Providence with the means, he felt it to be his duty to set great examples; and when an argument was set up against the emancipation of the negroes from slavery, "that they were too ignorant and too barbarous for freedom," he resolved at his own expence to demonstrate the fallacy of the imputation. Having had an

estate in Jamaica fall to him, he determined at the expence of 10,000l. to emancipate the whole *gang* (as they are termed) of slaves. He did this with his usual prudence as well as generosity. He sent out an agent to Jamaica, and made him hire a vessel, in which they were all transported to America, where the little community was established in various handicraft trades; the members of it prospered under the blessing of his care, and lived to shew that the black skin enclosed hearts as full of gratitude, and minds as capable of improvement, as that of the proudest white. Such was the conduct of this English merchant! During all this course of well-doing, his own manners were simple; his hospitality large, and his charities universal. He founded a house of industry near his own residence, on such solid principles that though it cost him 1,500l. for several years, he succeeded in his object of making it a source of comfort, and even of independence, to all the well-disposed families of the poor around. We could fill a sheet with the recital of individual acts of his benevolence, which, though discriminate, was never degraded by the narrowness of a religious distinction.

Mr. David Barclay was married twice—he had but one daughter by his first marriage, who was married to Richard Gurney, Esq. of Norwich. She was a most beautiful and benevolent woman, every way worthy of such a father. She died some years ago, leaving issue Hudson Gurney, Esq., and the wife of Sampson Hanbury, Esq.

Nothing could surpass the tranquillity of his last moments. He was composed, cheerful, and resigned. He had no struggle with life; he rather ceased to live than felt the pang of death.

At Hackney in his 82d year, Samuel Lanndy of the Borough. He had long laboured under great pain of body, which he supported with true christian fortitude and resignation.

At Seaton iron-works, near Whitehaven, Mr. John Walton, aged 67 years; upwards of 40 of which he had been employed as forge carpenter, and at these works his death was occasioned by an accident. While surveying the cylinder bellows of the Blast furnace, his foot unfortunately slipped, and he became entangled with the revolving crank of the machine, which in an instant severed his foot from the leg just above the ancle. Amputation a little higher up the leg was immediately performed, but a mortification ensued and put a period to his life.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Grey aged 81: this man was an instance of the diversity that exists in human constitution. For the last 50 years his beverage was Hollands Geneva, which he drank without water, and sometimes in very copious libations; yet continued healthy until a few weeks of his death.

At Froome in Somerset, on 6th June last, John Stephens, Esq. at the advanced age of 86, who had amassed the immense sum of 120,000l. nearly the whole of which he has bequeathed to his nephew, Mr. John Jones, who succeeded his uncle, Mr. Richard Stephens, currier, of Princes-street, Drury-Lane, who

died some years since, having left 20,000l. to build an Asylum for old men and young girls in the parish of Froome.

Lately in a garret in Angel-Court, Windmill-Street, Mr. Christopher Bartholomew. He was formerly proprietor of White-Conduit house which owed much of its celebrity to the taste he displayed in laying out the Gardens. Possessed of a good fortune from his parents, the above house and the Angel Inn, Islington, being his freeholds, renting 2000l. per annum in the neighbourhood of Holloway and Islington, and remarkable for having the greatest quantity of hay stacks of any grower in the neighbourhood of London; he at one time calculated himself worth 50,000l.; not content however he fell a victim to the mania of insuring in the Lottery, for which he has paid 1000l. per day: this practice soon reduced him to a state of mendicity, and for the last 13 years of his life, he subsisted on the charity of those who had known him in his better days. However in August 1807, he had a 32d. share of a 20,000l. with which by the advice of his friends, he purchased an annuity of 60l. yet still fatally addicted to the Lottery, he disposed even of that and lost his all. He was 63 years of age, of gentlemanlike manners and cultivated mind.

At Stamford on Wednesday 21st. June last, Mr. Daniel Lambert. He had travelled from Huntingdon to that town, and on Tuesday before his death, he sent a message to the office of the Stamford newspaper requesting that "as the mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain;" or in other words, that the Printer would call upon him and receive an order for executing some handbills announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company in that town.—The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness; he was then in bed only fatigued from his journey and anxious to be able to see company early in the morning. Before 9 o'clock, however, the day following, he was a corpse. This poor man's corpulency had been gradually increasing until nature could no longer support this prodigy of mammon. He was in his 40th year, and upon being weighed within a few days by the famous Caledonian Balance in the possession of Mr. King of Ipswich, was found to be 52 stone, 11 lbs. in weight (14 lb. to the stone) which is 10 stone, 11 lb. more than the great Mr. Bright of Essex, was weighed, or 6 cwt. 2 qr. 11lb. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horses, in St. Martin's, on the ground floor, for he had long been incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there has been great difficulty of placing him, is 6 feet 4 inches long; 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep. The immense substance of his legs makes it necessarily almost a square case. The celebrated Sarcophagus of Alexander, viewed with so much admiration at the British Museum, would not contain this immense sheer hulk. The coffin which consists of 112 superficial feet of elm, is built upon two axle trees and four clog wheels, and upon them the remains of the poor man will be rolled into his grave, which we understand is to be in the new burial ground at the back of St. Martin's church.

A regular descent will be made by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lies must be taken down to allow his exit.

Births.—Mary the wife of G. Moor, one of the turners of the Cotton-Mill, at Newark, has been delivered of six children at three births, within the last eighteen months all born alive, and what is yet more extraordinary, the two grandmothers of the above children each had twins at their last births.

Bankrupts between the 20th of May and 20th of June, 1809.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABBOTT William, Lancaster, watch maker. (Mr. Houghton, Prescott, and Leigh and Mason, Bridge street.

Abott Joseph, Prescott, Lancaster, grocer. (Mr. Avison, Hanover street, Liverpool.

Allen Edward, and Hancock Isaac, Bristol, navy contractors. (Messrs. Price and Co. Lincoln's inn, and Mr. Strickland, Bristol.

Adams John, Walsall, Stafford, factor. (Messrs. Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square, and Mr. Heeley, Walsall.

Bailey John, Chancery lane, printer. (Messrs. Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's lane.

Barclay William, Manchester, building dealer. Messrs. Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings.

Barnes James, Kendal, dealer. (Messrs. Farrer and Stedman, Bread street, hill.

Beaton William, Taunton, Somerset, currier. (Messrs. Blake and Son, Cook's court, Carey street, and Beadon and Leigh, Taunton.

Bennett Benjamin, Hailsham, Sussex, brewer. (Mr. Colbatch, Brighton, and Mr. Barber, Chancery lane.

Benton William, Stoneywell, Stafford, miller. (Mr. Bond, Litchfield, and Mr. Lambert, Hatton garden.

Blackley George, Reading, Kent, ironmonger. (Mr. Hind, Surry street, Strand, and Mr. Marklew, Walsall.

Bolton James, John street, Adelphi, wine merchant. (Mr. Hannam, Piazza, Covent garden.

Bosher Richard, Ray street, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Mr. Cross, King street, Southwark.

Bryan John, Merthyr Twydvil, Glamorgan, brewer. (Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New inn, London, and Mr. Symes, Bridgewater.

Bryan Michael, George street, Hanover square, picture dealer. (Messrs. Holmes and Lowdon, Clements inn.

Buddle William, Chenies street, Bedford square, carpenter. (Chris. Godman, Bridge street, Blackfriars.

Cadman Charles, Park street, Islington, carpenter. (Mr. Edwards, Symond's inn.

Carr George, Ripon, Yorkshire, ironfounder. Messrs. Atkinson and Bolland, Leeds, and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn.

Chapman John, Dalston, floor factor. (Mr. Fullen, Fore street.

Churchett George, Plymouth, baker. (Mr. Elworthy, Plymouth Dock.

Clapham William, Kennington, wine merchant. (Teasdale and Browne, Merchan Taylor's hall.

Clarkson George, Bristol, cabinet maker. (Mr. Davis, Bristol, and Mr. James, Gray's inn square.

Cooke James, Gravesend, carpenter. (Mr. Evans, Gravesend, and Messrs. Debary and Co. Tanfield court.

Cowper Robert, Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Mr. Wilde, Warwick square.

Davies Evan Thomas, Warner street, Clerkenwell, linen draper. (Mr. White Sweet, King's bench walk.

Dean Richard, Kew Bridge, Tavern keeper. (Messrs. Julian and Wheeldon, Temple.

Dewhurst George John, Halifax, York, grocer. (Mr. Hodgson, Surry street, Strand, and Mr. Stead, Halifax.

Dickie Thomas, Cornhill, bookseller. (Mr. Birkett, Bond court, Walbrook.

Dyke Simeon John, Percival street, Goswell street, grocer. (Mr. Pringle, Greville street, Hatton garden.

Ellan William, Windle, Lancaster, tanner. (Messrs Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, and Mr Rowson, Prescott.

Foreman Thomas, Chatham, grocer. (Mr. Simmons, Rochester, and Mr. Flexney, Chancery lane.

Freemantle, Brandon, and Desormeaux, King street, Goswell street, iron founders. (Messrs. Dixon and Co. Paternoster row.

Gibson Thomas, High street, Mary-le-bone, ironmonger. (Mr. Sudlow, Monument yard.

Giles William, Southampton street, Strand, grocer. (Mr. Brace, New Boswell court.

Giles David, jun. Cornbrook, Manchester, brewer. (Messrs. Willis, Warnford, and Co. and Heslop, King street, Manchester.

Giorgi Balthazar, Wilson street, Moorfields, chemist. (Mr. Loxley, Cheapside.

Gorton James, Manchester, merchant. (Messrs. Eccles and Currie, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.

Green Edward, Stepney, carpenter. (Messrs. Cowper and Lowe, Southampton buildings.

Hillier Joseph, Leicester square, carver and gilder. (Mr. Mills, North street, Red Lion square.

Hodgson John, Old Bethelem, paper hanger. (Mr. Smith, Furnival's inn.

Howse John, Wantage, Berks, carrier. (Mr. Pinder, Wantage, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Houghton George, late prisoner of war in France, merchant. (Mr. Warrand, Castle court, Budge row.

Hughes Henry, Worcester, hatter. (Mr. Platt, Bridge street, Worcester, and Mr. Platt, Tanfield court, Temple.

Hunt Charles Agar, Welbeck street, apothecary. (Mr. Filder, Duke street, Grosvenor square.

Huntermann John, Queen street, Golden square, tailor. (Mr. Platt, Tanfield court.

Jackson Edward, Horsleydown, brewer. (Mr. Cuppage, Jermyn street, St. James's.

Jackson J. S. New road, Wellclose square, money scrivener. (Messrs. Jones and Roche, Covent garden.

Johnson John, and G. Baddon, Essex, carpenter. (Mr. Aubrey, Took's court, and Hodgson, Chelmsford.

Johnson John, Bolton Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Mr. Meadowcroft, Gray's inn, and Mr. Beardman, Bolton.

Kent William, Upper Russel street, Bermondsey, tanner. (Mr. Oldham, St. Swithin's lane.

Kempton Thomas, Blackman street, Southwark, upholder. (Messrs. Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn.

Kitton Samuel Richard, Holt, Norfolk, printer. (Mr. Taylor, Oxford hill, Norwich.

Lawrence Robert, Bermondsey, corn dealer. (Mr. Robinson, Bermondsey.

Mac Lannan Murdock, Gracechurch street, haberdasher. (Mr. Hind, Throgmorton street.

Mansell Joseph, Manchester, commission broker. (Mr. S. Jook, Chester, and Messrs. Milne and Parry, Temple.

Markham Elizabeth, Honey lane, market butcher. (Stratton, Shoreditch.

Michael William, Falmouth, victner. (Mr. Highmore, Bush lane, Cannon street.

Minns Robert, jun. Norwich, coal merchant. (Mr. Boyce, Norwich, and Windus and Co. Chancery lane.

Moseley Henry Laurence, Pountney hill, and Isaac Wheildon, Copthall court. (Messrs. Gregson and Dixon, Copthall court.

Munns Henry, Knightsbridge, paper stainer. (Mitton and Pownall, Knightrider street.

Munns William Henry, Knightsbridge, paper stainer. (Mitton and Pownall, Knightrider street.

Newman Henry, Skinner street, currier. (Mr. Lee, Chancery lane.

Nicholls Thomas, Birmingham, dealer. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Mr. Stubbs, Birmingham.

Nordish John, Meopham, Kent, butcher. (Mr. Townsend, Romford, & Mr. Jones, Martin's lane, cannon street.

Oxen Robert, Scaffoldhill Mill, Northumberland, miller. (Mr. Atkinson, Chancery lane, and Mr. Bainbridge, Newcastle.

Parke William, Liverpool, spirit and porter merchant. (Mr. Hulme, Russel square, and Mr. Plumbe, Lord street, Liverpool.

Pearson Thomas, Holyhead, stationer. (Swane, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.

Penrose James, and Richard Hornchurch, Essex, surgeons. (Townsend, Rumford and Mr. Jones, Martin's lane, Cannon street.

Pitt Thomas, Strand, hosier. (Mr. Freame, Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn.

Plaskett Henry George, Huggin lane, Bread street hill, victualler. Mr. Temple, Burr street, East Smithfield.

Read Jacob, Beckington, Somerset. (Mr. Bolton, Frome Selwood, and Mr. Ellis, Hatton garden.

Rimmer John, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Mr. Battye, Chancery lane.

Romer Joseph, Rosamond street, Clerkenwell, watch jeweller. (Mr. Dewberry, Conduit street.

Rowell William, Moulton Marsh, Lincoln, jobber. (Mr. Cope Boston, and Mr. Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden.

Scott John, Strand, bookseller. (Mr. Barber, Chancery lane,

Seager Stephen Page, Maidstone, dealer and chapman. (Messrs. Sneddmore, Maidstone.

Sievewright John, High Heskett, Cumberland. (Mr. Birkett, Walbrook, and Mr. Blow, Carlisle.

Sisson John, Lombard street, banker. (Mr. Oakley, Martin's lane, Cannon street.

Slater William, Westgate Moor, York, corn factor. (Mr. Battye, Chancery lane, and Lamb and Son, Wakefield.

Tinson Thomas, Salters Hall court, Cannon street, wine merchant. (Mr. Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Tomlinson John, Barlaston, Stafford, boat builder. (Mr. Willis, Warnford court, and Mr. Vernon, Stone, Stafford.

Townroe Richard, Nottingham, maltster. Messrs. Swale and Co. Great Ormond street, and Mr. B. Richards, Alfreton, Derby.

Townsend John, Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Windle, Bedford row, and Griffith and Hind, Liverpool.

Turner James, Rochford, Essex, carrier. Mr. Bennett, Philpot lane.

Walker William Francis, Chatham, linen draper. (Messrs. Palmer, Tomlinson, and Co. Copthall court.

Weedon Joseph, Blackfriars road, hosier. (Mr. Rogers, Throgmorton street.

Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor. (Mr. Alliston, Freeman's court, cornhill.

White Coys, Oxford street, dealer. (Mr. Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street.

Wilkie John, Howard street, Strand, navy agent. (Mr. Ledwich, Baldwin's court, Cloak lane.

Young James, Queen square, London, merchant. (Mr. Duthie, Temple.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

Brothers, Sarah Rathbone, gilt toy maker, Birmingham.

Brothers, John Paine, jeweller, Aldermanbury.

Labban John, Great Wild street, Lincoln's inn fields, coach plate founder.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrade Joachim, and J. Stockquler, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers, 8 July.

Annesley Abraham Levy, Chiswell street, Moorfields, merchant, 15 July.

Armitage Richard, Vigo lane, Westminster, ironmonger, 29 June.

Axford Edward Tier, Tothill street, Westminster, haberdasher, 20 July.

Baker Joseph, Stafford, shoe manufacturer, 24 June.

Ball John, Hathersett, Norfolk, engineer, 14 Nov.

Banks Evan, Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, 26 June.

Bateman Jonas, John and William, Red cross street, Southwark, woollen manufacturers, 30 June.

Benjamin Matthew, Lime street square, merchant, 24 June.
Beswick and Grime, Hulme, Lancaster, brewers, 19 July.
Bennett G. Birmingham, linen draper, 22 July.
Blackford, Daniel and Richard, Lombard street, gold and silver lacemen, 11 Nov.
Braid Andrew, Frith street, Soho, baker, 1 July.
Bridger J. Mortlake, tallow chandler, 1 July.
Bruckner John, South Molton street, shoe maker, 8 July.
Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, 27 June.
Bull Sarah, Brewer street, Golden square, tallow chandler, 30 June.
Busby William, and Isaac Hill, Strand, hatters, 11 July.
Chapman John, Martin's lane, Cannon street, drysalter, 27 June.
Clarke Abraham, Isle of Wight, tanner, 15 July.
Clatton Owen, Tooly street, corn merchant, 1 July.
Cocking John, Tottenham Middlesex, merchant, 1 July.
Colgrave J. Red Lion street, merchant, 13 July.
Collier R. New Bond street, merchant, 14 Nov.
Cotton Thomas, Cornhill, stock broker, 27 June.
Cowley Joseph, Sheffield, cutler, 7 July.
Croudson Thomas, Wigan, Lancaster, linen draper, 29 June.
Davies Richard, Bernard street, Russell square, saddler, 29 June.
Davey John, Curtain road, Shoreditch, carpenter. 30 June.
Davis John, Oxford, dealer, 30 June.
Davis George, Leicester fields, linen draper, 27 June.
Degraves Peter, Cheapside, and Thomas Bambridge, Manchester, warehousemen, 30 June.
Dennett John, Northumberland street, wine merchant, 29 June.
Dingle W. Exeter, corn factor, 12 July.
Dixon Thomas, Birmingham, money scrivener, 23 June.
Eagleton Edward, Cheapside, grocer, 18 July.
Ekins Joseph, Oxford street, cheesemonger, 8 July.
Embdin Abraham Gompertz, Portsmouth, shopkeeper, 24 June.
Farmer Thomas, evan, Rotherhithe, carpenter, 15 July.
Fell James, Walworth, insurance broker, 8 July.
Ferneley, Thomas and George, Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinners, 27 June.
Finch John Charles, Russell court, Drury lane, tavern keeper, 11 June.
Frank Thomas, Bristol, merchant, 27 June.
Freeman Samuel, Old Compton street, Westminster, carpenter, 29 July.
Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffolk, draper, 8 July.
Gardener William, Luton, Bedford, sack manufacturer, 2 July.
Gill A. Williton, Somerset, 12 July.
Greaves William, Leeds, currier, 8 July.
Green Henry, Southgate, Middlesex, farmer, 20 July.
Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant, 10 June.
Griffin Guyer, Tooley street, sack maker, 8 July.
Halbert John Potts, Newcastle, merchant, 4 July.
Hanslip William Shadbrooke, Suffolk, tanner, 25 July.
Harvey Richard, Woolwich, baker, 1 July.
Hart A. H. Hounsditch, broker, 7 July.
Hathaway William, shoe lane, dealer in spiritous liquors, 1 July.
Hendrie Robert, Blossom street, Spitalfields, silk dyer, 8 July.
Hetherington and Mackie, Drury lane, perfumers, 24 June.
Hill John, Towcester, Northampton, grocer, 14 July.
Hincks Robert, Chester, banker, 7 July.
Holland John, Gray's inn lane, oil & colourman, 24 June.
Hollyer John, Coventry, ribbon weaver, 10 July.
Horley Richard, Epsom, pork butcher, 4 July.
Holtham J. Gloucester, wine merchant, 14 July.
Horrocks, William and John, Stockport, muslin manufacturers, 6 July.
Hube John Christian, Deptford, potter, 27 June.
Hunter James, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer, 28 June.
Kelland William, Exeter currier, 8 July.
Kendall Edward, Tabernacle walk, Finsbury square, tallow chandler, 27 June.
Kenny Ann, Bristol, milliner, 8 July.
Knight John, Nottingham, shoe maker, 6 July.
Lanchester Ann, Sackville street, Piccadilly, dealer, 20 July.
Lawton, James, James, and Jarvis, Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton manufacturers, 10 July.
Leman John, Ramsgate, Kent, shop keeper, 24 June.
Le Mesurier Haviland, and A. Dubuisson, London, merchants, 24 June.
Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, Minories, 4 July.
Longstaff William, Morton, Lincolnshire, corn factor, 26 June.
Lyon James, Savage gardens, merchant, 5 July.
Macarthy George, Packer, and R. W. Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, 1 July.
Mac Dermott John, Southwark, hop factor, 1 July.
Mac Bride Archibald, Liverpool, perfumer and toyman, 7 July.
Mannin Calton, Pickett street, cheese monger, 8 July.
Mark Phillip, Plymouth Dock, linen draper, 4 July.
Marah Absalom, Aldgate, jeweller, 13 June.
Martinnant Peter, St. James's street, warehouseman, 20 July.
Medhurst William, Ross, Hereford, innkeeper, 3 July.
Mendes David, Harrow street, Gravel lane, Houndsditch, army accoutrement maker, 27 June.
Mencelin Isaac, and David Amick, Cheapside, perfumers. 11 July.
Miller George, Woolwich, tailor, 5 July.
Morgan Thomas, Holborn, linen draper, 29 June.
Morgan Joshua, Llanfair ary brin, Carmarthen, timber merchant, 29 June.
Mulloy Thomas, Tokenhouse yard, mariner, 15 July.
Naylors Thomas, jun. Liverpool, upholsterer, 7 July.
Nicholls J. G. Moulsey, merchant, 2 Nov.
Palmer Thomas, Goodge, St. Pancras Taylor, 3 July.
Pears Samuel, Bread street, factor, 29 July.
Penn Isaac, Leather lane, Oil and colourman, 27 June.

Ponty William, Helmere, York, corn factor, 30 June.
Rawlins William, Gracechurch street, grocer, 8 July.
Richards George, Cornhill, bookseller, 24 June.
Roberts David, Trump street, London, warehouseman, 27 June.
Robinson Isaac, Whitehaven, mercer, 5 July.
Rose Thomas Drewcatt, Marlborough, Wilts, tallow chandler, 7 July.
Rowland Nathaniel, Greystoke place, Fetter lane, broker, 29 July.
Rudge M. Fretherne, tanner, 14 July.
Rumsey Thomas, Crosby row, Bermondsey, broom maker, 5 July.
Saul & Reynolds, Manchester, woolstaplers, 27 June.
Scott Thomas, sen. & jun. and Dowson Scott, Carthorpe, York, grocers, 29 June.
Shaw Joseph, Delph, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, 26 June.
Simpson Fanny, Preston, Lancaster, milliner, 8 July.
Smith Hay, Albermarle street, Hanover square, wine merchant, 8 July.
Stapleton John, Newington common, dealer, 8 July.
Stevens Thomas, Bristol, capenter, 11 July.
Straw George, Lincoln, merchant, 19 June.
Stretton William, Wadenhoe, Northampton, butcher, 1 July.
Taylor J. Pagham, Sussex, shop keeper, 16 Aug.
Thompson William, Wolverhampton, grocer, 21 July.
Tigar Ann, Beverley, Yorkshire, ironmonger, 24 June.
Todd W. Cross lane, merchant, 31 Oct.
Tomlins John, Bristol, grocer, 10 July.
Tominson, John and Charles, brewers, Chester, 7 July.
Tracey Francis, Windsor, grocer, 15 July.
Turner John, Sweffling, draper, 8 July.
Tuther Thomas Perry, Holborn hill, linen draper, 24 June.
Tyson John, Liverpool, tallow chandler, 7 July.
Vincent John, Seething lane, carpenter, 24 June.
Visick Walter, Midhurst, Sussex, draper, 27 June.
Watmough Robert, and Robert Williamson, Liverpool, 4 July.
Watson John, sen. and jun. and Joseph, Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers 29 July.
Webb John Richman, Chertsey, grocer, 1 July.
Wilks William, Birmingham, factor, 8 July.
Williams William, Park street, Islington, builder, 29 July.
Willmott Samuel Devonsheir, Dunster, Somerset, merchant, 7 July.
Winter William, and Farren May, Long Acre, lacemen, 13 June.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Hodsoll Abraham, Sheerness, linen draper.
Pitt Thomas, Strand, hosier.
Tanner Benjamin, Dartmouth, Devonshire, ship builder.
Travis Richard, Manchester, silversmith.

CERTIFICATES.

Atkinson Stephen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, insurance broker.
Belcher John, Oxford, shoe maker.
Birch William, Fleet street, paper stainer.
Cartwright Charles, Compton street, Westminster, leather seller.
Charmilly P. F Venault de, Somerset street, Portman square, coal merchant.
Chippendale Thomas, St. Martin's lane, upholder.
Clay Ralph, Hackney, merchant.
Cook Robert, Duckinfield, Chester, cotton spinner.
Courteen R. jun. Great Bell alley, London, merchant.
Cunningham, Elizabeth and John, Davis street, Hanover square, stable keepers.
Davenport Joseph, and John Finney, Aldermanbury, merchants.
Davenport Thomas, Derby, linen draper.
Dawson John, Aldgate, linen draper.
Dempsey and Acraman, Bristol, taylors.
Duck Arthur, Cambridge, druggist.
Dow James, Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant.
Fell Michael Edwin, Manchester, cotton spinner.
Gillam John, Cambridge, merchant.
Grierson James, and Andrew Mackenzie, Manchester, callico printers.
Handcocks John, Bromyard Hereford, horse dealer.
Hardy Joseph, Sheffield, York, grocer.
Harris John, Redman's row, Mile end, cooper.
Hoare and Allen, Waltham lane, Hertford, callico printers.
Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher.
Hounsom John, Fleet street, linen draper.
Holroyd E. Manchester, manufacturer.
Howard, James and John, Burnley, cotton spinners.
Jones Hugh, Skinner street, cheese monger.
Lewis John, Upper East Smithfield, needle maker.
Mac Bride Archibald, Liverpool, perfumer and toyman.
Mackenzie Roderick, King's Arms yard, Coleman street, merchant.
Marks Henry, High street, St. Giles's, salesman.
Mayor Thomas, Liverpool, stationer.
Mead Fraces Lea, and Elizabeth Lewis, Hollies street, milliners.
Morris John, King street, Greenwich, builder.
Norris Samuel, Sheffield, razor smith.
Norris Thomas, Gosport, corn merchant.
Oliphant, W. and T. Manchester, cotton manufacturers.
Osbaldiston and Jones, Manchester, cotton dealers.
Parkinson Frank, Kingston-upon Hull, merchant.
Pollard and Thompson, Preston, Lancaster, muslin manufacturers.
Regnart Charles, Cleveland street, statuary and mason.
Riddell G. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer.
Robinson Thomas, Birmingham, druggist.
Rose Joseph, Parish Road, Somerset, farmer.
Rusby John, New Mills, Derby, cotton spinner.
Sampson S. and C. Chipchase, Bread street, silk mercers.
Stanley Sarah, Derby, grocer.
Statham, Statham, and Garton, Nottingham, hosiers.
Titley William, and Wrightson Greenwood, Leek, Stafford, mercers.
Turner John, Blackheath, bricklayer.
Upcot John Ridge, Bedminster, grocer.
Wright Benjamin, Birmingham, factor.

Return of Imports and Exports in the PORT of LONDON, from 20th May, to 20th June, 1809.

IMPORTS.

Wheat, qrs.	21,340	Incle, lbs.	6600
Peas,	3210	Madder, cwts.	46,220
Oats,	98,700	Hemp, tons	1050
Beans,	2702	Olive oil,	604
Barley,	850	Oil of Turpentine, lbs.	35,000
Sisters Thread, lbs.	860	Wine, pipes	4250
Rags, tons	66	Cotton Wool, lbs.	385,000
Coney Wool, lbs.	1260	——, bags	7250
Spanish Wool, cwts.	1796	Sugar, casks	6860
Linseed, qrs.	1210	Coffee, bags	37,800
Smalts, lbs.	31,500	Rum, puncheons	7800
Butter, tons	2280	Brandy, pieces	2150
Bacon,	67	Nuts, bags	970
Cheese,	2116	Currants, serons	1020
Flax, cwts.	22,493	Barilla, tons	26
Flax Seed, tons	238		

EXPORTS.

Indigo, lbs.	84,000	Beer, tons	610
Coffee, cwts.	1500	Brass, tons	201
Sugar, raw, cwts.	38,000	Iron, tons	897
——, refined, cwts.	950	Tin, tons	09
Cocoa, cwts.	204	Lead, tons	46
Raisins, cwts.	280	—— shot, tons	30
Wine, galls.	78,520	Copper, tons	350
Gin, galls.	69,000	Copperas, cwts.	786
Rum, galls.	6520	Soap, cwts.	2200
Brandy, pieces	201	Candles, dozens	1200
Flannel, yards	35,600	Felt Hats, dozens	2600
British Linens, yards	710,000	Beaver Hats,	500
Irish Linens, yards	386,000	Silk Hats,	100
Cotton, yards	641,000	Salt, bushels,	1760
Baize, pieces	5801	Sail Cloth, ells	125,000
Long Cloths, yards	350	Pepper, cwts.	256
Short Cloths, do.	2270	Cochineal, lbs.	7100

SPANISH WOOL IMPORTED.

Messrs. Spitta, Moling. & Co.	cwts. 15	Simeon & Co.	5
Penrson & Co.	193	Pieschell & Co.	19
Schultz	8	Mellish & Co.	150
De la Torre & Co.	690	Larroche & Co.	15
J. Hulle	42	Windle & Co.	10
Forreter & Co.	25	J. Rapp	33
Harman & Co.	500	May & Co.	4
Salter & Co.	2		1796
Houghton	40		

LINSEED IMPORTED.

J. C. Ruding,	qrs. 1210	Messrs. Bagleyhole & Redgrave,	barr. 260

Account of Thrown and Raw SILK, Imported from 20th May to 20th June, inclusive.

	THROWN.	RAW.
Doxatt & Divett	37,380	42,490
Haldemand & Sons	22,440	5060
Minot & Co.	2690	1510
R. Smith	1440	—
Hatton & Co.	400	2420
Cazenove & Co.	9320	2420
J. Berman	550	—
Favene & Co.	2930	5640
J. Vere & Co.	6780	1272
Gandolfe & Co.	1540	2080
Spitta, Molling. & Co.	280	1616
Motteux & Co.	1790	3060
Martin & Co.	3460	1350
E. Gwatken	1710	960
Batard, Sampson, & Co.	600	—
J. Heath & Co.	1700	—
Sapte & Co.	800	2700
Princep & Saunders	5770	850
N. & J. Patteson	460	1860
R. Grant	240	400
D. J. De Castro	300	—
J. Robinson	—	1200
D. L. Pereira	—	600
J. & M. Norsa & Co.	200	—
Rougemond & Co.	150	—
Noble	—	900
Living, Downs, & Co.	450	—
Messrs. Harman & Co.	670	—
	104,050	78,380

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday, 23 May.	*Tuesday*, 30 May.	*Tuesday*, 6 June.	*Tuesday*, 13 June.
AMSTERDAM, 2 *Us.*	31	31	31	31 ⅛
Ditto at sight	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5
Rotterdam, 2 *Us.*	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14
Hamburgh, 2½ *Us.*	29 16	29 6	29 6	29
Altona, 2½ *Us.*	29 7	29 7	29 7	29 1
Paris, 1 day's date	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, at sight	21 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid	44	44	44	44
Cadiz	39	39	39	38½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41
Leghorn	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52
Naples	42	42	42	42
Lisbon	63	62	62	65
Oporto	64	61	64	66
Rio Janeiro	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta	53	53	53	52
Gibraltar	36	36	36	36
Dublin	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
Cork	9¼	9¼	9	9¼

New Dollars 5*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

The following are the Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock, Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in June, 1809, at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge Street London.

Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, 1010*l.* ex dividend of 20*l.* clear for the half year.—Grand Junction, 175*l.* to 185*l.* ex dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* clear for the half year.—Monmouth, 104*l.* dividing 5*l.* clear.—Ellesmere 66*l.*—Thames and Medway, 30*l.* with New Subscription.—Wilts and Berks, 28*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 23*l.*—Kent Water Works, 11*l.* 11*s.* premium.—Commercial Dock, 34*l.* premium ex dividend.—West India Dock, 176*l.* per cent.—London Dock, 121*l.* to 122*l.*—Albion Assurance, 8*l.* per Share premium. Rock Life Assurance 4*s.* per Share premium.

Average Price of Corn throughout England and Wales, taken from the London Gazette, for the Week ending 14th June.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	88	6	Pease	57	9
Rye	60	3	Beans	59	8
Barley	44	8	Poland	31	8

CORN EXCHANGE.---Price of Grain on board of Ship.

Wheat	65	to	75	Boilers	110	—	120
——, fine,	80	—	86	Gray	44	—	54
——, superfine,	87	—	89	Beans, new,	58	—	64
Rye	44	—	50	Ticks	46	—	54
Barley	30	—	36	Oats	26	—	32
——, fine,	38	—	40	Polands	35	—	38
Malt	68	—	76	Fine Flour	75 per sack.		
White Pease	70	—	100				

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

To sink the Offal, per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	5	0	to	6	0
Mutton	4	8	—	5	4
Veal	5	0	—	6	0
Pork	5	4	—	6	0
Lamb	5	0	—	6	4

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

By the Carcase.

Beef	4	0	to	5	4
Mutton	4	0	—	4	10
Veal	4	0	—	5	8
Pork	5	4	—	6	0
Lamb	4	4	—	6	0

PRICE OF TALLOW, SOAP, AND CANDLES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Town tallow, cwt.	89	6	Card	112	0
Yellow Russia	62	0	Store Candles, per doz.	14	6
White	90	0	Mould	15	6
Stuff	68	0	Average price of Tallow, in St. James's and White Chapel Markets, per stone of 8lbs.	5	2½
Yellow soap	98	0			
Mottled	108	0			

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent, bags,	£4	0	to	5	10
Sussex	3	10	—	4	6
Essex	4	0	—	4	8

Kent, pockets,	£4	10	to	5	18
Sussex	3	15	—	4	19
Essex	7	0	—	8	0

Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar 38*s.* 8*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Customs and Excise payable thereof.---*T. Nettleship, Clerk of the Grocer's Company.*

HAY AND STRAW.---Per Load.

ST. JAMES'S MARKET.

Hay	£5	0	to	6	10
Clover	7	0	—	—	—
Straw	1	16	—	1	19

WHITECHAPEL.

Hay	5	5	—	6	6

Clover	£6	10	—	7	16
Straw	1	8	—	1	18

SMITHFIELD.

Hay	5	15	—	6	6
Clover	6	10	—	7	0
Straw	1	10	—	2	0

PRICE OF COALS.

Newcastle	42	0	—	58	3
Sunderland	44	6	—	47	6

Cinders	37	0	—	—	—
Other Coals	44	9	—	45	—

Delivered at 12*s.* advance on the above prices.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

JUNE 20th, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C.112lb. D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or Barrels of Pitch, containing 313 Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton or 20 cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—NOTE. Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per	
ALUM English	23	0	0	24	0	0	T.	
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.	
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0		
—— Sweet	4	10	0	0	0	0		
—— Jordan	11	0	0	11	10	0		
—— Valentia	6	0	0	0	0	0		
Annatto Flag	0	2	0	0	2	6		
—— Spanish	0	4	2	0	4	6		
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	6	0	0	6	6	0	C.	
—— Florence White	5	0	0	6	0	0		
—— Red	4	0	0	0	0	0		
—— Naples White	3	17	6	4	0	0		
—— Red	3	0	0	3	18	0		
Ashes Amer. Pearl,	3	14	0	4	4	0		
—— Pot best	4	0	0	4	4	0		
—— Barilla Teneriffe	3	0	0	0	0	0		
—— Spanish	3	5	0	0	0	0		
—— Sicily	3	0	0	0	0	0		
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0		
—— Russia Pearl	3	14	0	3	18	0		
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	3	10	0	3	12	0		
—— Italian	4	4	0	0	0	0		
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	6	0	0	G.	
Brandy Best	1	2	0	1	3	0		
—— Inferior	0	19	6	1	0	0		
Brimstone Foreign Ro	24	10	0	28	0	0	T.	
Bristles Hog Russia und.	25	0	0	26	0	0	C.	
—— Archangel do.	23	0	0	26	0	0		
—— Koningsberg do.	24	0	0	25	0	0		
CAPERS French,	13	10	0	19	10	0		
—— Spanish	7	10	0	10	10	0		
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	9	6	1	15	0	lb.	
—— East India	0	5	0	0	6	3		
Cocoa West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.	
—— Carracca for Export	0	0	0	6	6	0		
Coffee W. I. very ord.	3	19	0	5	0	0		
—— ord.	3	17	0	4	13	0		
—— mid.	5	1	0	5	12	0		
—— good	5	13	0	6	2	0		
—— fine	6	6	0	6	18	0		
—— Mochaor East Ind.	18	0	0	20	0	0		
—— Java	5	0	0	6	0	0		
Copper, unmanufac.	0	0	0	0	0	0		
—— manufactured	0	0	0	0	0	0		
—— Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Copperas, Green	0	6	9	0	0	0		

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc	0	2	0	0	2	1	C.
	Brazil Bahia	0	1	9	0	1	10	
	Brazil Maranham	0	1	9	0	1	10	
	Brazil Para	0	1	8	0	1	9	
	Dutch Surinam	0	1	9	0	2	0	
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	7	0	1	10	
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	7	0	1	10	
No Tret allowed.	West Indies. Carriacou	0	1	8	0	1	11	
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	7	0	1	8	
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	7	0	1	8	
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	3	0	1	6	
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	4	0	1	7	
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	3	0	1	6	
	West Indies. Bahama	0	1	3	0	0	8	
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.		27	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Brazil		84	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	0	0	0	
Dyer's W. Fustic		19	0	0	21	0	0	
—— Zant or young		30	0	0	40	0	0	
—— Logwood Camp		19	10	0	0	0	0	
—— Hond. chipt		0	0	0	16	10	0	
—— Jamaica chipt		15	15	0	16	16	0	
—— unchipt		10	0	0	11	0	0	
—— Nicaragia, large		34	0	0	38	0	0	
—— small		12	0	0	14	10	0	
—— Sanders Red		40	0	0	41	0	0	
DRUGS.								
ALOES, Barbadoes		25	0	0	38	0	0	
—— Succotorine		20	0	0	22	0	0	
—— Hepatic or E. I.		13	0	0	15	0	0	
Angelica Root		14	0	0	0	0	0	
Antimony Crude		11	0	0	11	10	0	
Arsenic Red		4	16	0	5	0	0	
—— White		0	0	0	5	10	0	
Balsam Capivi		0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
—— Peru		0	9	0	0	10	0	
—— Tolu		0	4	0	0	0	0	
Bark, Jesuits,		0	3	0	0	7	0	
—— Red		1	13	0	1	14	0	
—— Yellow		0	5	0	0	8	0	
Borax, refined E. I.		3	10	0	4	14	0	
—— English		0	2	3	0	0	0	C.
—— unrefined or Tinc.		5	10	0	5	15	0	lb.
Camphire Refined		0	8	0	0	8	6	C.
—— Unrefined		28	0	0	31	0	0	lb.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Cantharides	0	14	6	0	15	0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	10	0	—
Cassia Buds	13	0	0	14	0	0	C.
——Fistula W. I.	3	5	0	3	15	0	—
——Lignea	8	10	0	15	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	6	0	0	0	0	bo
Coculus Indicus	1	16	0	0	0	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	9	10	0	10	10	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
—— Lemon	0	10	6	0	11	0	—
—— Origanum	0	7	0	0	8	6	—
—— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	—
Gentian Root	5	5	0	5	10	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	—
Gum Ammo. Drop	22	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Lump	8	0	0	12	0	0	—
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Turkey fine	4	0	0	11	0	0	—
—— Barbary	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Benjamin	21	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Cambogium	22	0	0	36	0	0	—
—— Copal scraped	0	2	0	0	3	0	—
—— Galbanum	8	0	0	9	0	0	lb.
—— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	C.
—— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	—
—— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	lb.
—— Olibanum	6	0	0	10	0	0	C.
—— Sandrac	8	10	0	9	10	0	—
—— Seneca, garbled	5	0	0	5	5	0	—
—— Tragacanth	21	0	0	24	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	15	0	0	0	0	—
Isinglass, Book	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Leaf	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
—— Long Staple	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
Manna,	0	7	0	0	0	0	—
Musk, China	0	0	0	1	4	0	oz
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	4½	lb.
Opium,	1	8	0	2	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	7	0	0	8	6	—
—— Russia	0	18	0	1	2	0	—
Saffron	2	10	0	2	14	0	—
Sago	2	0	0	2	6	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	15	0	0	0	0	—
Salop	13	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassaffas	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony,	1	15	0	2	0	0	lb.
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	0	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	8	0	0	8	10	0	C.
—— Coriander, English	1	3	0	1	5	0	—
—— Cummin	3	16	0	4	0	0	—
—— Fenugreek	4	0	0	7	10	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	C.
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	—
Soap, Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	0	0	lb.
Soap, Yellow	4	18	0	0	0	0	C.
—— Mottled	5	8	0	0	0	0	—
—— Curd	5	12	0	0	0	0	—
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	0	0	0	0	0	C.
—— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
—— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	1	4	0	1	6	lb.
—— Dry	0	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Crystalized	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	7	0	0	8	—
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	—
ElephT. 70 to 90lb each	31	0	0	34	0	0	C.
——Scrivelloes	16	0	0	20	0	0	—
FEATHERS Dantz.	0	2	6	0	3	3	lb.
—— Hambro'	0	1	9	0	2	8	—
—— Russia	0	1	10	0	2	9	—
—— Down	0	3	9	0	4	0	—
Flax, Riga	128	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—Petersburgh 12 head	125	0	0	0	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo blue	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
——mixt	5	5	0	5	12	6	—
Geneva Holland	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	3	5	0	3	8	0	—
——thin	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
HEMP, Riga Rhine H	114	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot	110	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Codilia	98	0	0	0	0	0	—
—Petersburg Clean	114	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
——Brazil	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
——Horse, British	0	16	0	0	0	0	Hi
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	10	9	0	11	9	lb.
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	—
Spanish: Carraeca Flora	0	9	9	0	11	6	—
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	8	9	0	9	9	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	0	0	8	6	—
East Ind. Brazil	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
East Ind. Blue	0	10	6	0	11	6	—
East Ind. Purple	0	9	0	0	10	3	—
East Ind. Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	—
East Ind. Copper	0	3	9	0	8	6	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Old Sable	27	0	0	0	0	0	—
——New Sable	22	0	0	23	0	0	—
——Gurioffs	24	10	0	26	0	0	—
——Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish	31	0	0	0	0	0	—
LEMONS repa.	6	0	0	0	0	0	C.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	std
Licorice Italian	11	0	0	12	0	0	C.
——— Spanish	9	15	0	10	15	0	—
Lead, Pigs	43	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Mill'd or Sheet	46	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Bars	45	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5	45	10	0	0	0	0	—
——6 to 9	46	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge	48	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red	44	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White	56	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore	37	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDER, Dutch Crc.	5	10	0	6	10	0	—
——Ombro	4	5	0	5	10	0	—
——Gamene	0	60	0	0	0	0	—
——Mulls	0	25	0	0	0	0	—
——Roots	0	95	0	0	110	0	—
Mats, Archangel	12	12	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	30	0	0	35	0	0	Jr
——½ chest	4	4	0	4	10	0	—
——Olive Barbary	80	0	0	0	0	0	Γ.
——Gallipoli	86	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Palm	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine, Eng.	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Foreign	6	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English	100	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined	74	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed, English	156	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound.	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm.	96	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Head Matter	111	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale, Greenland	none			0	0	0	—
——Brazil or S. Fish	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Lisb. repa. best	7	0	0	0	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil-Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verd	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American	1	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——Archangel	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——Sweden	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
——British	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
PROVISIONS. Butter Carlow 1st	5	10	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Cork 1st	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Waterford 1st	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Holland	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter Friesland	5	4	0	6	0	0	—
Butter York Best	0	0	0	3	3	0	Fi
Butter Cumberland	2	18	0	3	0	0	—
Irish Bacon new	3	15	0	3	17	0	C.
Irish Beef India	10	10	0	0	0	0	Ti
Irish Beef mess	0	0	0	7	10	0	—
Irish Pork India	9	10	0	0	0	0	Ti
Irish ——new mess	0	0	0	5	17	6	—
Hams	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
——Westphalia.	5	0	0	5	10	0	—
Rags Hambro' SPF	3	10	0	4	10	0	C.
——FF	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
——FX	2	2	0	2	9	0	—
——Italian fine	3	16	0	0	0	0	—
——Seconds	3	0	0	3	6	0	—
Rice	2	15	0	2	18	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale D'e Prices.	Currants	4	0	0	0	0	0	C.
	Figs Faro	4	10	0	0	0	0	—
	——Turkey	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Prunes new	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
	Muscatels	9	0	0	9	17	0	—
	Bloom or Jar	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
	Sun or Solis, new	4	10	0	0	0	0	—
	Denia or Malaga	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Sultana	6	6	0	0	0	0	—
	——Red new	4	0	0	4	10	0	—
Rosin		1	19	0	0	0	0	—
Rum Jamaica		0	5	0	0	6	0	G.
——Leeward Island		0	4	0	0	4	6	—
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Safflower		8	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	0	0	0	—
——British, Refined		4	0	6	4	10	0	—
Smalts		0	2	6	0	3	6	lb.
Shumack		1	1	0	1	3	6	C.
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	—
	Lamb Italian	6	15	0	7	10	0	—
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	—
	Kid Italian	6	0	0	7	10	0	120 sk.
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	—
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	—
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	—
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Raw 16oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	15	0	0	22	0	—
	——— Novi	0	23	0	0	40	0	—
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	—
	—— 6 moss	0	31	0	0	38	0	—
	Milan	none			0	0	0	—
	Reggio	0	28	0	0	30	0	—
	Brutia	0	65	0	0	70	0	—
Silk Thrown 16 oz. to a lb.	Bergam	0	84	0	0	90	0	—
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	—
	Modena	none			0	0	0	—
	Piedm	0	90	0	0	126	0	—
	Milan	none			0	0	0	—
Spices, Cinnamon		0	10	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Cloves		0	10	6	0	0	0	—
——Mace Long		2	7	0	0	0	0	—
——Nutmegs		1	0	0	1	5	0	—
——Ginger, Barbadoes W.		4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	10	0	—
——White		6	5	0	8	10	0	—
——East India		8	10	0	11	10	0	—
——Pepper		0	2	7	0	0	0	lb.
——White		0	4	4	0	0	0	—
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	C.
——Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	—
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	10	0	1	11	lb.
Spirits Malt		0	15	3	0	0	0	G.
SUGAR. Waterside P.	Antigua	0	64	0	0	70	0	C.
	Barba. Clayed 1s	0	47	0	0	70	0	—
	——— 2d	0	72	0	0	74	0	—
	——— 3d.	0	80	0	0	82	0	—
	Musco. orbrown.	0	64	0	0	70	0	—
	Do Nev. & Tor.	0	64	0	0	68	0	—

		TO £	s.	d.	FROM £	s.	d.	C.	
SUGAR. Waterside Prices.	Grenada Muscov.	0	63	0	0	67	0	—	—
	Jamaica brown	0	64	0	0	65	0	—	—
	—— middling	0	66	0	0	67	0	—	—
	—— good	0	68	0	0	70	0	—	—
	—— fine	0	70	0	0	72	0	—	—
	St Kitts & Monts.	0	65	0	0	72	0	—	—
	Tobago & St Vin.	0	64	0	0	68	0	—	—
	Surinam & Dem.	0	63	0	0	68	0	—	—
	Trinidad	0	64	0	0	68	0	—	—
	East India	0	62	0	0	76	0	—	—
Sugar Brokers Prices.	Ground tips	0	67	0	0	0	0	—	—
	—— middles	0	72	0	0	74	0	—	—
	—— Faces	0	75	0	0	78	0	—	—
	Lumps, Brown	0	94	0	0	99	0	—	—
	—— Middling	0	100	0	0	102	0	—	—
	—— Best	0	103	0	0	107	0	—	—
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	100	0	0	113	0	—	—
	—— Middling.	0	104	0	0	106	0	—	—
	—— Best	0	107	0	0	110	0	—	—
	Powder Loaves	0	106	0	0	110	0	—	—
	Molasses	0	30	0	0	21	0	—	—
TALLOW Town		0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
—— Russian Yellow		4	17	0	0	0	0	—	—
—— White		4	12	0	0	0	0	—	—
—— Soap		4	12	0	0	0	0	—	—
Rough Fat aver. of 3 m.		0	5	2	0	0	0	—	—
TAR Carolina		uncert.			0	0	0	—	—
—— Virginia					0	0	0	—	—
—— Archangel		2	13	0	0	0	0	—	—
—— Stockholm		2	14	0	2	15	0	—	—
TEA without Duty or Excise.									
—— Bohea		0	1	6	0	1	9	lb.	—
—— Congou		0	3	2	0	3	5	—	—
—— Campoi		0	3	4	0	3	5	—	—
—— Pekoe		0	4	0	0	0	0	—	—
—— Twankay		0	3	3	0	3	6	—	—
—— Hyson Skin		0	3	0	0	3	6	—	—
—— Hyson		0	4	6	0	6	6	—	—
—— Gunpowder		0	6	6	0	7	0	—	—
TIN in bars on board		6	2	0	0	0	0	C.	—
—— In Blocks do.		6	3	0	0	0	0	—	—
—— Grain in blocks		8	0	0	8	8	0	—	—
TIMBER. Deals each per C. reds	Dantz 3in by 9								
	—— 2½ —— 36	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	—— 2 —— 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
	—— White	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—
Dantzick Fir		0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
TIMBER. American	Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ld. T.
	Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Tobacco bonded	Maryland fi.	0	1	0	0	1	3	—
	Good Colour	0	0	10	0	0	11½	lb.
	Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	—
	Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	2	lb.
	Ordinary	0	0	0	0	0	7	—
	Carolina	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
	Georgia	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
	Strip leaf	0	1	1	0	1	6	—
	Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	6	—
Tortoise-shell		0	17	6	1	4	0	—
Turpentine, American		0	0	0	3	10	0	C.
Valonia		22	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch		0	4	10	0	5	0	lb.
—— China		0	6	0	0	10	0	—
WAX, Bees, English		17	0	0	0	0	0	C.
—— American		16	10	0	17	10	0	—
—— African		10	15	0	13	10	0	—
—— Dantzic & Ham.		17	10	0	0	0	0	—
—— Hambro' white.		0	3	6	0	3	10	lb.
WINE Dealers Prices of	Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
	—— Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
	Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
	Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	—
	Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
	Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
	Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
	Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American		0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
—— Turkey		16	0	0	23	0	0	—
—— Cedar, Carolina		0	0	6½	0	0	9	Ft
—— Jamaica		0	1	0	0	0	0	—
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica		20	0	0	25	0	0	T.
—— Providence		14	0	0	21	0	0	—
—— Mahogany Hisp		0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
—— Honduras		0	1	3	0	1	6	—
—— Providence		none			0	0	0	—
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best		0	69	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Wooms Brown		0	55	0	0	63	0	—
—— Best White		0	52	0	0	57	0	—
—— White Stage		0	46	0	0	0	0	—
—— Coat Seasoned		0	40	0	0	0	0	—
—— Coney English		0	17	6	0	0	0	—
—— Goats Smyrna		0	4	6	0	5	9	—
—— Vigonia Red		0	11	0	0	14	0	—
—— Pale		0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Yarn Mohair Smyrna		0	4	6	0	9	0	—

XUM

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of MAY to 20th of JUNE 1809.

	Bank Stock.	3 per cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per Cent 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
1809.																						
May 22																						
23																						
24																						
25	—	67⅜	68½	83	—	99½	—	—	—	1 ¾p	—	—	187	17p	67¼	—	—	12 15p	—	69⅛	—	—
26	247	67⅜	68⅝	83	—	99	18⅛	—	—	1 ¾p	—	—	187	18p	—	—	—	11 14p	—	68¾	—	—
27	—	67½	68⅝	83	—	99	—	—	—	1 ¾p	—	—	—	20p	—	—	—	14 13p	—	68¾	—	95 ¼
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	248	67⅛	68⅛	83	—	99⅞	18⅜	—	—	½ p	66	—	188	20 19p	—	—	—	10 13p	—	68¾	—	95 ¼
31	246	67⅛	68⅛	83	—	99⅞	18⅜	—	—	½ p	66⅛	7⅛	188	19 17p	—	—	—	10 13p	—	69	—	—
June 1	—	67⅛	68⅛	83⅛	—	99⅞	18⅜	—	—	½ p	—	7⅛	190	16 17p	—	—	—	9 13p	—	69	—	—
2	251	67⅛	68½	83⅛	—	100	18⅛	—	—	½ p	66⅛	—	—	16 17p	—	—	—	9 13p	—	69	—	—
3	—	67¼	68½	83⅛	—	99⅞	—	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	9 13p	—	69	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	253	67⅛	68⅛	83⅛	—	99⅞	18¼	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	69	—	—
7	253	67⅜	68½	83⅛	—	99¼	18¼	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	69	—	—
8	254½	67⅜	68¼	83⅜	—	99¼	18¼	—	—	½ p	66⅛	—	190	17 18p	—	—	—	8 12p	—	69	—	—
9	256½	67¼	—	83⅛	—	99⅞	18⅛	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	19 18p	—	—	—	11 7p	—	69⅛	—	96 ¼
10	258	—	68⅛	83⅛	—	—	18⅛	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	19 20p	—	—	—	6 10p	—	69⅛	—	—
12	—	68	—	83⅜	—	—	18⅛	—	—	½ p	—	—	—	18 19p	—	—	—	6 11 9p	—	69⅛	—	—
13	258	68	—	83⅜	—	—	18⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 19p	—	—	—	6 12 10p	—	69⅛	—	—
14	258½	68	—	83	—	—	18⅛	—	—	½ p	66½	7¼	—	18 17p	—	—	—	6 11p	—	69⅛	—	96 ¼
15	259½	68⅛	—	83⅛	—	—	18⅛	—	—	¾p	—	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	5 11 9	—	69⅛	—	—
16	259	68¼	—	83¼	—	—	18⅛	—	—	¾p	—	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	5 11p	—	69¼	—	—
17	259½	68⅜	—	83⅜	—	—	18⅛	—	—	¾p	66⅜	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	5 11p	—	69⅜	—	—
19	259	68¼	—	83¼	—	—	18⅛	—	—	¾p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10p	—	69½	—	—
20	259½	68⅜	—	83⅜	—	—	18½	—	—	¾p	66¼	—	—	17 18p	—	—	—	5 11p	—	69¼	—	—

The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.]

ISAAC VALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.